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THE TIMES

Why Shirley Williams's mother knew best: Eric Heffer, page 12

Thatcher statement on top security 'spy' expected on Thursday

The Prime Minister will be briefed today on allegations, based on Mr Chapman Pincher's forthcoming book [details, page 4], that the late Sir Roger Hollis spied for the Soviet Union while Director-General of MI5. One former Home Secretary said that if Sir Roger had been a spy the damage done would have been inestimable.

MI5 chief suspected since 1970

By Peter Hennessy
and Stewart Tendler

A full brief for the Prime Minister on allegations that the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of the Security Service, MI5, from 1956 to 1965, spied for the Soviet Union, will await Mrs Margaret Thatcher on her return today from the EEC summit in Maastricht.

She is expected to make a statement in the Commons on Thursday about an accusation which, if true, would represent the greatest single triumph of the Soviet secret service, the KGB, and an incalculable setback to Western intelligence at the height of the cold war.

Whitehall sources confirmed privately yesterday that Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, was recalled from retirement in 1974 to reopen the case a year after Sir Roger's death, and that his report to Sir Harold Wilson, who was then Prime Minister, concluded that Sir Roger had been a KGB agent but the evidence was circumstantial

Sir Harold would not comment on the report published in the *Daily Mail* yesterday by Mr Chapman Pincher. But one insider recalled that Sir Harold had believed the Trend report's findings and had been "wide-eyed with astonishment".

The outcome came as no surprise to those at the summit of the Whitehall security and intelligence hierarchy who had known of the suspicions about Sir Roger at least since 1970, when he was questioned after a joint inquiry by MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

A former highly placed official in the intelligence service said that yesterday's disclosure was incomplete. He also confirmed the existence of a second MI5 man, codenamed "Peters", who had fallen under suspicion at the same time as Sir Roger, but who had been cleared.

Former members of MI5 and MI6 who were not part of the small circle privy to the whole Hollis story reacted with shock to the news about a man they remembered as courteous, efficient, affable, frank, and, above all, free of tension. At the same time, the degree of damage Sir Roger could have done, had he been working for the Russians, became apparent.



Sir Roger Hollis: Colleagues react with shock.

One former Home Secretary, who, though ministerially responsible for MI5, had no knowledge of the case, said the harm would have been "inestimable". MI5 was a relatively small service with tight control from its Director-General, he added.

Had Sir Roger passed on all the sensitive information to which he had had access since 1945 it would have effectively negated the bulk of British counter-intelligence activities in the cold war period, as well as much material from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation and Commonwealth security services to which MI5 had access

As head of his service Sir Roger, enjoying the highest security clearance available, would have received, as a matter of routine, material from successive ministerial Cabinet committees on security and intelligence, the permanent secretaries' steering groups which serviced them, and the Joint Intelligence Committee, which collates material from all sources including MI6, defence and signals intelligence, and MI5.

One former intelligence figure said yesterday: "He could have stymied any MI5 operation". Asked if Sir Roger could have placed more Russian sympathizers inside MI5, he replied: "I suppose so. But it would be very difficult, especially in modern times after all the scandals and the Maclean-Burgess affair."

Last night Lord Wigg, who was Paymaster General in the Wilson Government from 1964 to 1967 and dealt with security services, said of the allegations against Sir Roger: "I knew this man well and by all the standards by which one judges a man this was a great public servant dedicated to public service.

"I do not believe that this man was anything else than a dedicated servant of his country."

The Hollis affair seemed to add substance yesterday to suspicions that had been voiced in the United States and Western Europe for several years.

Mr Tennant Baggeley, former chief of the CIA's Soviet Russia Division and its chief counter-intelligence officer, said: "There are indications of high-level moles in Great Britain who have never been caught, including the former deputy head of the British Security Service." Sir Roger was deputy director before becoming head in 1956.

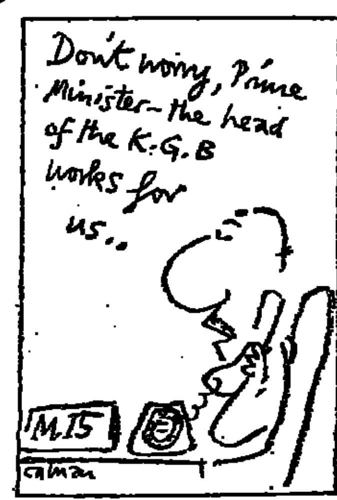
Sir Roger's initiative in seeking immunity for Professor Blunt

By Our Political Editor

Sir Roger Hollis took the initiative in asking the Attorney General to grant immunity from prosecution to Sir Anthony Blunt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed in her speech in the Commons debate on November 21, 1979.

Mrs Thatcher said that in "early 1964" new information implicated Professor Blunt as a Soviet spy, but that it was unusable as prosecution evidence. The security authorities decided on immunity as the best way to secure both confession and Professor Blunt's cooperation.

Outlining procedures under which the head of MI5 reports first to the Home Secretary, Mrs Thatcher said of Sir Roger: "I can tell the House that in the case of Blunt the Director-General of the Security Service followed scrupulously the procedures that had been laid down. He had a meeting with the Home Secretary on March 2, 1964, in the course of which he told the Home Secretary about the new information implicating Blunt and he indicated he would be discussing with the Director of Public Prosecutions how to conduct the interview with Blunt, bearing in mind the Security Service's need to obtain as much intelligence as possible about Soviet penetration".



If the Prime Minister was aware of the bitter irony she did not show it.

The fact that Mrs Thatcher is deferring public comment until she returns from the EEC summit is seen at Westminster as giving substance to the report.

The Prime Minister, wishes, according to authoritative sources, to see what more she might be called upon to say as a result of Mr Chapman Pincher's book, *Their Trade is Treachery*, extracts of which are being published by the *Daily Mail*.

That no denials issued from Mrs Thatcher's predecessors was also seen as highly significant. Mr Edward Heath last night told Westward Television that he had known nothing of the report that Lord Trend had presented of his inquiry into the matter after Sir Roger's death in 1973.

But the report was brought forward under the Wilson Administration. When Mr Heath was asked by *The Times* whether he knew of the suspi*cion against Sir Roger, he said* he preffered to wait for the Prime Minister's statement.

Sir Harold Wilson also issued a holding statement. Mr James Callaghan is visiting India.

Last night a Conservative backbencher called for an inquiry into both MI5 and MI6 and Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire West, alleged that there was "another establishment cover-up".

Mr David Trippier, Conservative MP for Rossendale, said that the time had come for an investigation of the postwar histories of both services.

Hollis profile and extracts from Pincher book, page 4

Queen Beatrix with President Giscard d'Estaing, Herr Helmut Schmidt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister.

British deny fish policy obstructions

From Michael Hornsby
Maastricht, March 23

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told her fellow EEC heads of government here today that Britain was as anxious as any other member state for an early agreement on a new Community fisheries policy.

Speaking during the opening session of the EEC's spring summit meeting, the Prime Minister rejected accusations that Britain had been obstructive. On the contrary, she said, Britain had tried hard to reach an accord last December when the Community had "come within an ace of agreement".

Although she did not mention any country by name, it is known to be the British view that France was mainly responsible for the EEC's failure to reach agreement by the end-of-year deadline member states set last summer.

Speaking after the first round of talks, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, said: "We are not trying to be obstructive; but we really do have a political and fisheries problem, and we must have an agreement that is fair to British fishermen".

After all the fire and brimstone breathed by officials in Bonn last week, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was less vehement on the subject than expected, but none the less expressed strong disappointment over the continued British veto on an EEC fisheries agreement with Canada.

The delay in activating the agreement has denied the West German deep-sea fleet access to Canadian cod fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland. The British objection to the deal with Ottawa is that it would also reduce tariffs on Canadian fish exports to the Community.

The British say that most of this fish would land up on the already depressed British market. The consequences of the deal are therefore considered unacceptable until better protection is offered against cheap imports.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France described the continued delay over the Canada deal as "unjustified and unacceptable". Before the meeting the French government spokesman accused Britain of "national egoism".

Officials were planning to meet during the night to try to agree a compromise enabling Britain to lift its veto on the Canada agreement.

After luncheon with Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands in the palace of the governor of Limburg, the province in which Maastricht is situated, the EEC leaders began their discussions in the baroque town hall with a gloomy review of the European economy.

Their exchanges focused on rising unemployment, and Mrs Thatcher spoke of the need to make more use of the EEC's regional and social funds to help to finance the costs of restructuring the steel and shipbuilding industries. But reducing inflation, she said, had to remain the priority.

Loan rates plea, page 15

Civil Service strikers to picket tax centre and disrupt courts

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The crisis in the Civil Service deepened last night when union leaders called out another 100 Inland Revenue staff, to close loopholes in the collection of government revenue.

Strike instructions went out to staff at the Bush House cash collection office in London after the unions heard that two dozen management volunteers had been drafted in to cope with the diversion of big cheques from large employers.

Executive officers will picket the Aldwych offices of the Inland Revenue early today in the hope of turning back top level civil servants who have agreed to break the strike deadlock so that money will reach the Treasury.

Their action comes on top of yesterday's announcement that law courts in Scotland and Ministry of Defence establishments in southern England will be disrupted in the third round of selective strikes. Pickets will be on duty this morning outside Glasgow Sheriff Court, considered the busiest criminal court in Europe.

Civil Service union leaders who brought court officials out in pursuit of their 15 per cent pay claim believe their indefinite stoppage will close the principal courts of Scotland and put fresh pressure on the Cabinet.

But the unions implementing their threat to snarl up the legal process and the machinery of government do not expect an early initiative from ministers over the disputed 7 per cent pay offer. Mr Alastair Graham, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said yesterday:

"We recognize that this dispute is about who has the greatest stamina, who has the greatest resources and who can keep it going longest. When will the Government get the message that it is easier to come to terms with what we are about than keeping this distant approach?" he asked.

There will be a big picket line outside the Bush House offices of the Inland Revenue today, attended by many civil servants not normally associated with industrial action.

The Council of Civil Service Unions announced yesterday that more than 300 members of three unions in the Scottish legal system will be on strike "until further notice".

Their action is expected to close the Sheriff Courts in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. The civil Court of Session, which handles an average of three to four hundred divorce cases each week, is also likely to close, and the High Court in Edinburgh could be seriously disrupted.

In the defence sector the unions announced five new strikes yesterday. Eighteen cartographers are stopping work at the Ministry of Defence mapping establishment in Feltham, London, with the intention of halting the supply of plans for military exercises.

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, 10 technologists will go on strike, which, according to the unions, would ground Buccaneer and Nimrod aircraft and halt aircraft trials.

Troops delayed: The custom's officers' work-to-rule yesterday disrupted the landing of 1,400 marines, soldiers and sailors at Plymouth (the Press Association reports).

They were understood to be searching all the personal kit and baggage of the men as they left the helicopter carrier HMS Bulwark and the assault ship HMS Intrepid.

The men had been in northern Norway for three months taking part in a Nato Arctic exercise.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that the customs checks were more thorough than usual but the servicemen had all been cleared.

Besides the customs action—part of the Civil Service industrial action—bad weather meant that the men had to land by landing craft instead of helicopter.

This is the last time Bulwark will disembark a marine force.

Whitehall secrecy, page 2

New foot-and-mouth outbreak in France

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

More animals were slaughtered in England yesterday as foot-and-mouth disease continued its advance northwards in France. The disease was confirmed near St Lo in Normandy, despite a strict slaughter and vaccination programme to prevent the infection spreading from Brittany.

Almost 600 animals have been destroyed in England in the past few days as Government veterinary surgeons try to eliminate the disease from its centre in the Isle of Wight.

The latest French outbreak brings a new risk to Jersey, where the first case for almost seven years was confirmed last Thursday.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in the Commons that he sympathized with farmers whose animals had to be destroyed in the campaign against the disease. "They have seen a life's work come to a tragic end."

Fewer than 20 of the animals slaughtered in the past two days have been known to have contracted the disease, which weakens mature animals and can kill young ones. But it is British policy to keep the disease out of the country by immediate slaughter on a wide scale when it appears. The Continental practice of vaccination has been ruled out by successive Conservative and Labour governments.

More than 40 million animals on British farms and in zoos, woods and wildlife parks are therefore always at risk from foot-and-mouth.

Thirty-five animals were slaughtered and buried in England yesterday after Government field officers established that they had been sold at a market in Dorset last week after leaving the Isle of Wight.

The cattle, pigs and goats had been dispersed to five counties, including Somerset and Leicestershire.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, advised farmers to avoid markets and appealed to the public to avoid the Isle of Wight and south Hampshire.

"Every safeguard must be taken against the possibility of this terrible disease spreading," he said.

Slow organization: Authorities were slow to get organized at Ryde Pier Head Station, one of the main arrival and departure points to the Isle of Wight yesterday (Patricia Tisdall writes).

Passengers queuing to leave the island were asked to wipe their feet on a sacking mat, but the mat was in the wrong place for at least one boatload, and the instruction ignored.

Travellers on the early ferries were not told about the infection, nor were they given a warning not to visit farms or livestock on the mainland. There seemed to be no attempt to disinfect clothing or baggage.

But by lunchtime, ministry officials had arrived with more disinfectant and sacking mats. Notices had been put up to warn arriving passengers and verbal warnings would have been broadcast, but the loudspeaker system was faulty.

Underpasses closed, page 2

Troops join war on Basque terror

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 23

Spanish troops are to join the fight against Basque terrorism by working with the security police in keeping a watch along the frontier between the Basque country and France.

This was announced here tonight after a meeting of the inner Cabinet. The meeting endorsed the pleas made earlier today by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to the Speaker of Parliament to give priority to the passage of anti-terrorist legislation as well as enabling legislation for introducing states of alarm, emergency and siege in the Basque country.

The Government evidently wants this legislation ready on the statute book if the latest measures prove insufficient.

The authorities have decided to tighten the legal control on the movement of goods and persons "at certain frontier posts", the statement tonight said, again referring to the frontier with France.

Madrid has repeatedly argued that the ETA guerrillas have been greatly aided by the sanctuary permitted them among the French Basque population living across the frontier. It was the ETA killing of two army officers last week that provoked the latest crisis.

The authorities are to set up a single command to be used on the Ministry of the Interior, with which the "relevant military services", presumably intelligence, will collaborate. This is evidently intended to bring together under one supervision the civil guard and national police which have often operated independently in the past an deven as rivals.

The armed forces will collaborate with the security police in vigilance work in the frontier zones for as long as the Government judges necessary, the statement said.

Security forces in the Basque country are to be increased in number by moving police units at present performing security duties at airports or guarding military installations.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister is to attend a joint meeting of the superior councils of all three of the armed forces. The meeting has been summoned by King Juan Carlos.

Democrats and alliance in clash over poll

The Council for Social Democracy dissociated itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance to set up candidates to fight the county council elections in May. Relations between the two organizations has deteriorated so much that they could prove a serious embarrassment to the new Social Democratic party to be launched on Thursday Page 2

Anglo-Soviet accord

The Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement was renewed without fanfare in a Moscow ceremony. Political relations between the two countries remain cool, however, because of Afghanistan. On British insistence, the word "friendship" was excised from the accord's preamble, putting emphasis on the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and understanding Page 6

Mugabe plea for aid

Zimbabwe is asking for £800m of aid for reconstruction and development projects. At the opening of the aid donors' conference in Salisbury Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, made an articulate and emotional plea for help from the international community Page 5

UK entry rules may break EEC law

Britain may be breaking EEC law and the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring into the country the person they intend to marry. The standing committee on the nationality Bill is likely to consider the anomaly Page 3

Zia rivals are cowed

Pakistan Day passed quietly with no effective demonstrations against the martial law regime. President Zia ul-Haq, who attended a Rawalpindi parade, is thought to have successfully emasculated political opposition by rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks Page 6

Bank staff strike

Today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds Bank computer centre in London was not a cause of great concern in the City, where it was felt that such isolated action would have little impact Page 3

Kidney aid sought

The Department of Health and Social Security is to be pressed for more resources for treating kidney failure by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life to patients who carry a bag of dialysis fluid around with them Page 3

Synthetic pitch for football ground

Queen's Park Rangers Football Club are to install an artificial playing surface, although they have not yet received Football League permission. They will be the first Football League club to have a synthetic surface, at a cost of £350,000. Omniturf has already been laid at the All-England Club, Wimbledon Page 10

Poles fear emergency

Militant delegates attending an emergency session of the national leadership of the Solidarity trade union called for a general strike but Mr Lech Walesa, the union's chairman, pleaded for moderation. 'Rumours have reached me that a state of emergency could be introduced in response', he told a stormy meeting Earlier report, page 5

Short sharp shock: Stricter regimes are to be introduced at two more detention centres 2

Rome: Italian Communists on the attack after devaluation of lira 5

All Metros to be recalled

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

BL announced yesterday that it was recalling all 48,000 mini Metros sold in Britain since the car was launched in October for a "minor modification" to the steering column.

The decision was taken after an investigation by BL engineers into two accidents in which drivers reported that the steering had tightened when the clutch was depressed.

BL engineers discussed their findings yesterday with officials of the Department of Transport. The company said it would write this week to all Metro owners inviting them to contact their local dealer.

Owners are being told that "certain unorthodox driving techniques could cause heavy pressure from the driver's left foot on the rubber seal at the base of the steering column, thereby stiffening the steering action".

The modification which overcomes the difficulty has been introduced on Metros still in production. Left-hand-drive versions destined for export markets are not affected. The Department of Transport said that provided the car was driven in the normal way there was no need for concern.

Democrats and SDA split over elections

By Ian Bradley

The Council for Social Democracy issued a statement yesterday dissociating itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) to put up candidates in the county council elections in May.

Relations between the two organizations, which have never been good, are deteriorating in a way that could prove a serious embarrassment when the new social democratic party is launched on Thursday.

The two groups have very different origins and purposes. The SDA was set up in 1975 as a right-wing pressure group within the Labour Party and proscribed by the party last December after it had announced that it would be putting up candidates against left-wing Labour MPs.

It is a loose federation of local social democratic and democratic Labour groups and has a high proportion of former Labour councillors among its members. Many of them feel that they have the necessary grassroots experience and contacts to provide the local organization for the new party and they are concerned at what they see as the exclusiveness of the newer Council for Social Democracy.

Privately, SDA members have complained that the council seems more ready to accept and use Liberal and Conservative contacts than work with them in the provinces.

In its statement yesterday the council said that it was neither running nor endorsing candidates "for the simple reason that there is not enough time to organize effectively between the launching of the new party and the elections".

At present the only link between the two bodies is provided by Mr Douglas Eden, secretary of the SDA, who sits on the council's organizing committee. Mr John Lyttle, the council's press officer, said yesterday that if Mr Eden ran as a candidate in the county council elections he would automatically cease to be a member of the committee.

Mr Eden has already announced that he will be running as a candidate in Islington, South in the Greater London Council election.

Mr Eden said that he thought relations between the SDA and the council were "excellent". He pointed out that in a speech last week Mr Roy Jenkins had indicated his approval of social democrats standing on their own initiative in the May elections. He added that all members of the SDA would join the new social democratic party when it was launched on Thursday.

The SDA has announced the names of its eight candidates who will be fighting in the GLC election.

Mr Stephen Haseler, chairman of the SDA, will stand against Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council, in Lambeth, Norwood.

The Rev David Mason, a former vice-chairman of the planning committee of the GLC, will stand against Mr Bryn Davies in Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Mr Roger Fox, national organizer of the SDA, will oppose Mr Paul Moore in Lambeth, Central.

Lambeth is the only London borough to have social democrats standing in all its GLC seats. Islington will have two candidates, Mr Patrick Sheeran, who last week resigned from the Labour group on the borough council, will oppose Mr Steven Bundred in Islington, North, and Mr Eden will oppose Mrs Frances Morrell, former adviser to Mr Wedgwood Benn, in Islington, South.

Mr Michael Burton, a barrister, will oppose Mr Andrew Harris in Putney. Mr Peter Leighton, a former chairman of Waltham Forest Education Committee, will stand against Mr Paul Boateng in Walthamstow, and Mr Jim Daly, a former chairman of the GLC transport committee, will stand against Mr Kenneth Livingstone in Paddington.

Mr Eden said that those eight would probably represent the final tally of social democrat candidates in the GLC election, although there was a possibility that someone would be put up against Mr Anthony Banks in Tooting. The SDA has deliberately chosen to put up candidates in seats that have left-wing Labour candidates.

Eric Heffer, page 12

Candidate choice angers Labour

From Tim Jones

Active members of the Labour Party in the Gower constituency are threatening to revolt over the adoption of a prospective parliamentary candidate who will not reflect their choice.

On Saturday, members of the general management committee will be asked to choose from six candidates in the knowledge that the first-choice candidates have been excluded from the selection procedure.

Barring a catastrophe, the winner will be the member for the constituency for the foreseeable future, for it is one of the safest seats for Labour in the principality.

The situation has been created by the decision of the sitting member, Mr Ifor Davies, who has a majority of more than 10,000, not to seek reelection.

The method by which the six have been shortlisted, and the favourites excluded, brings into dispute the question of democratic selection within the Labour Party.

After months of lobbying and personal appearances by the candidates before Labour and trade union branches, the executive committee met last Friday to consider their choice.

Before them was the list of nominations which showed clearly that party workers within the constituency favoured two candidates: Mr Caerwyn Roderick, the former MP for Brecon and Radnor, and Mr John Powell, a barrister with local connexions.

The list showed that of the 12 nominated candidates Mr Roderick was the clear favourite, as he had secured 21 nominations: five from Labour branches, two from the women's section, and 14 from the trade unions.

Mr Powell, the other front runner, gained seven nominations: four from the branches, two from the women's section, and one from the trade unions.

When members of the management committee were confronted with the shortlist prepared by the executive, which showed that the front runners had been excluded, there was an acrimonious and heated confrontation.

The difficulty lies with the directive given that members of the executive having agreed the size of the shortlist must cast that number of votes on each ballot. That leads particularly to negative voting, to certain candidates being kept off the shortlist.

Budget leak inquiry results may not be disclosed

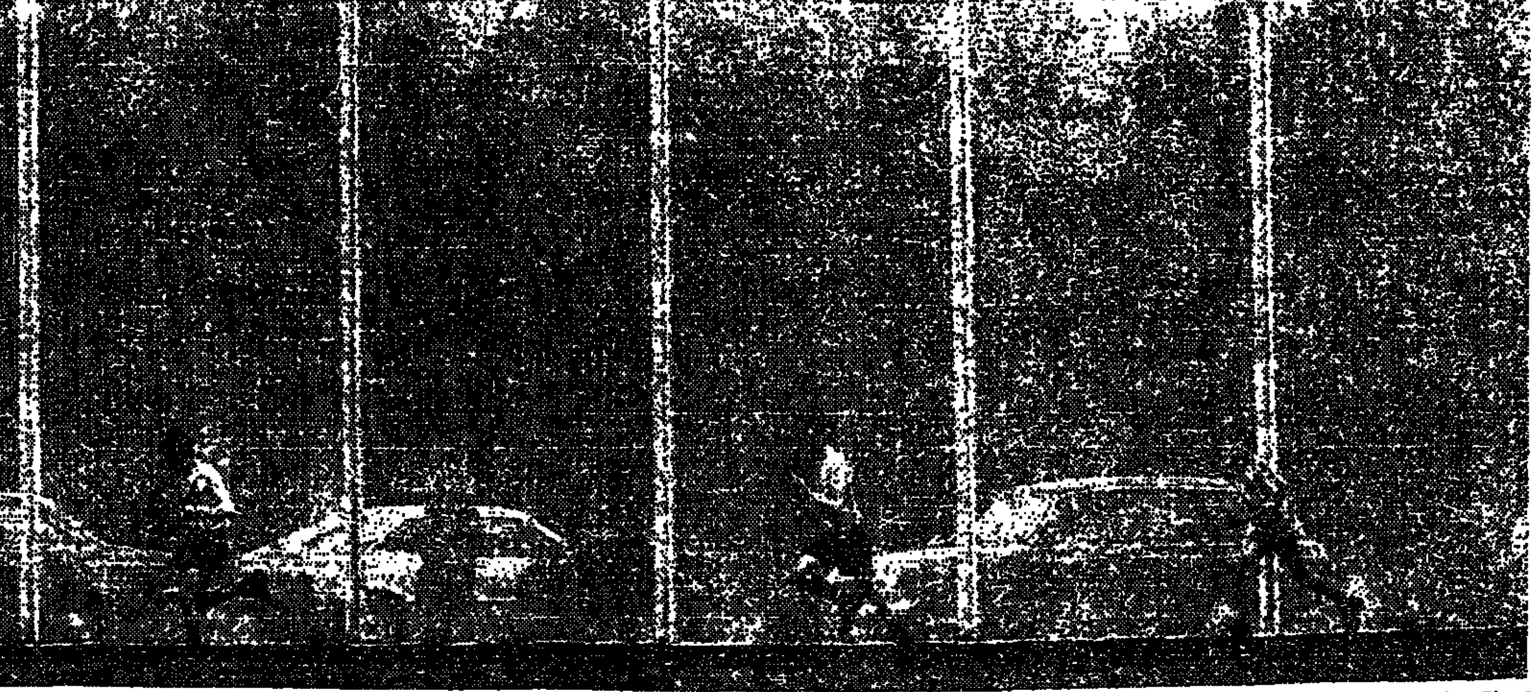
By George Clark

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a parliamentary written answer prepared before she left for the European summit meeting, confirmed that the inquiry into Budget leaks, published in two Sunday papers on March 8, is continuing. "It extends to all who had access to the relevant information", she said.

The report in *The Sunday Times* two days before the Budget is understood to be the main target.

There was no information from Whitehall about how far the inquiry had proceeded, but an impression is being given that the public may never know the results.

At question time, Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, said in reply to a question on "coordinated information": "The remarkable thing about these so-called leaks was not their accuracy but their inaccuracy."



Inmates running round the fence at Send detention centre, where there is increased emphasis on "a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks". Photograph by Jonathan Player

Detention centres to get tougher

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Stricter regimes, already used in two detention centres, are to be introduced at two more, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday. They will be at Foston Hall, near Derby, which has 55 places, and Haslar, near Gosport, Hampshire, with 100.

Mr Mayhew was speaking at Send, near Woking, Surrey, one of the centres where a tougher regime is used at present. The other is at New Hall, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. He had earlier praised boys for "putting their backs" into marching about the parade ground to the barked orders of an ex-Army colour sergeant now in the prison service.

What good (or harm) the new regimes will do was not immediately obvious. The regime is not as tough as National Service, when one noted RAF corporal used to march recruits within a smelling distance of the cookhouse and about-turn them if they were not smart enough. "Swing those bloody arms", he used to say, "or I'll tear 'em off and beat you with the soggy end."

At Send and New Hall drill sessions have become an important part of the programmes. Parades and inspections have been increased in number and formalized. Staff at Send have been put back into uniform, and both centres lights out is at 9.30 pm

At New Hall the construction industry training course has been closed, as has the cassette breaking workshop at Send. At both centres wood is chopped, sawed and bundled as a supplementary activity in "severe" weather. Physical education has been increased from an hour each weekday to an average of 1hr 20min.

Of inmates over compulsory school age who receive compulsory education, only those who are clearly backward have lessons in the day time; the others are taught in the evening.

There is increased emphasis "on a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks, care and attention to detail, tidyness and discipline". Bedding, razors, toothbrushes and shoes are laid out immaculately. Muddy boys in running gear splashed past under the minister's approving gaze.

"But will it make the boys good?" I asked Mr Mayhew. "It may well open a window on a way of life that will not lead to a life of crime", he replied.

One boy told the press that his term had been hard, though not as hard as he thought it would be. Another, who said he had been in Send under the old regime for taking and driving away a vehicle said the reason he was reconvicted for burglary was that he had been made redundant.

Send's tough regime did not seem to be doing him any harm. He said he would keep up his physical fitness programme after he left.

It is difficult not to think that the regimes are as much a political as penological approach. They will provide Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, with a suitable answer if he runs into opposition for seeking to cut prison sentences because of overcrowding. To relieve general overcrowding in the detention centre system, he is now being forced to use some borstal accommodation.

Mr Atki[ns] upset by Eire unit[y] claim

From Christopher Thom[as]
Belfast

The government to[ok the] exceptional step yester[day of] issuing a thinly di[sguised] rebuke to Mr Brian L[enihan], Foreign Minister of th[e] Republic, for saying [at the] weekend that Irish unity [could] be achieved within five years.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, [Secre]tary of State for N[orthern] Ireland, said that remar[ks attri]buted to Mr Lenihan cou[ld give] rise to misunderstandi[ng. He] insisted that the conf[...] talks set up between Brit[ain and] the republic in January [...] and would not, have a[nything] to do with the internal [govern]ment of Northern Irelan[d or its] constitutional position.

Mr Lenihan, howeve[r ...] again in an inerview r[...] for the BBC World Serv[ice ...] the talks could pave the [way for] a form of Irish unity wi[thin ...] years. The issue could [not be] postponed for another [...] tion, or various forms of [...]mism would flourish.

Mr Lenihan's remar[ks ...] further anger and em[...] the British Government [...] is faced with an intensi[fied cam]paign by Ulster "lo[yalists"] against what they fear [is an] impending betrayal by [...] They see the betrafal sp[...] from Mrs Margaret Th[atcher's] talks with Mr Charles H[aughey,] Prime Minister of the r[epublic,] in Dublin in December.

The secrecy surround[ing the] joint committees set u[p by] the summit has added t[o ...] suspicion. Mr Lenihean' [com]ments have given a filip [to the] campaign, which showe[d signs] of waning after Mrs Th[atcher's] recent visit to the p[rovince.] During her visit she r[...] that there would be no c[onstitu]tional change without th[e con]sent of the majority [of the] population in the North.

Mr Atkin's statement [yester]day came after an im[...] published in a Dublin [news]paper on Sunday in wh[ich Mr] Lenihan suegested th[at the] summit in December a[nd the] agreement to set up [joint] studies were the beginn[ing of] a process towards Irish u[nity.]

Britain wante dto pull [out of] Northern Ireland, he sa[id, but] the people of Northern I[reland] would have to be coa[xed] to the idea first.

In yesterday's intervi[ew he] said that within 10 year[s a de]gree of closeness wou[ld be] achieved that would me[et the] aspiration for a united I[reland.]

"We can in this island [devise] structures that will [allow] people to preserve their [tradi]tions, and I mean this p[articu]larly in regard to the U[nionist] population", he said "W[e can] surely devise structure[s that] will also satisfy the aspi[rations] of people who believe [in a] united Ireland."

Mr Robert Sands, wh[o has] been on hunger strike [in the] Maze Prison near Belfas[t since] March 1 in support o[f a] demand by republican pri[soners] for political status, was [moved] yesterday to the prison [hos]pital.

The Northern Ireland [Office] said the move was to fa[cilitate] medical supervision, an[d not] because of any marked d[eterio]ration in his health.

Conservative MP n[ot] to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, [Con]servative MP for Mid Be[dford]shire, has decided not to [seek] reelection in the constit[uency] at the next election.

General election: Mr Hastings [...] votes: Mr F. G. Peacock (L[...]) 17,140; Mr G. A. P. Smout (L[...]) 11,467. Conservative majority: [...]

Whitehall secrecy on tax disruption

By Melvyn Westlake

Whitehall and the revenue departments are stopping all information about the extent to which the civil servants' industrial action is disrupting Government finances.

The Government is particularly anxious, at the present critical stage of its struggle with the unions, that they should not be encouraged by any suggestion that their action is succeeding.

In the Commons yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, insisted that it was still too soon to make a reliable judgment about the financial implications of the unions' action. But it was clear, he said, that a substantial proportion of revenue due had been received. No one in Whitehall was prepared to quantify the proportion getting through.

However, the revenue departments have moved quickly to counter the inference made in advertisements by the Council of Civil Servant Unions, that companies and traders would be justified in withholding their regular payments of PAYE, national insurance contributions, corporation tax and value-added tax.

The unions have been suggesting that under the ad hoc arrangements made by the Government to maintain the flow of revenue there would be no comprehensive records of who had paid PAYE, that no proper accounting methods were being kept, and that traders would not receive VAT repayments during the period of the strike. In reply, the revenue departments are making it clear that the industrial action does not absolve companies and traders from making their tax payments on the due dates.

The computerized collection centres at Shipley, West Yorkshire, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, have been closed for more than a week, but the revenue departments have written to large payers of PAYE advising them how to circumvent the closure. Smaller tax payers are being advised to use National Giro for transmission to the Bank of England.

The main threat to Government finances is that the union's action could push up the level of public sector borrowing and possibly even increase interest rates.

It is also possible that even a temporary jump in the public sector borrowing requirement could have an adverse effect on sentiment in the financial markets.

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New Forest animal underpasses closed

By Jacob Ecclestone

Animal underpasses on the A31 through the New Forest have been closed to restrict the movement of thousands of deer, ponies and cattle grazing freely only a few miles away from the Isle of Wight outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Gates were put up on Sunday night, and a ban imposed on the movement of stock on farms in the area.

The Forestry Commission, which is responsible for the forest deer, has withdrawn permission for all sports and recreation in the 140 square miles of woodland. No decision has yet been made on whether to close the only camp site open now, but the southern orienteering championships which were to have been held in the forest next weekend, have been cancelled.

Deer have contracted the disease in other countries in the past, but the commission has no record of any outbreak among wild deer in Britain. The commission plans to minimize disturbance to forest animals. It will not catch deer for marking this week, to avoid unnecessary movement in the herds. There are more than 1,000 deer in the forest

Ponies and cattle, grazing in the forest under ancient commoners' rights, are the responsibility of the verderers. Sir Dudley Forwood, the Official Verderer, said that the Ministry of Agriculture had ordered a "standstill" on all farm animals between the sea and the A31 and the M27. Ponies and cattle ranging in the forest were confined south of the A31 by gates and barriers across the underpasses. The verderers would not be herding the animals unless ordered to do so.

Foot and Mouth infected area
10 miles
A33
A333
M27
A3051
A334
A31
Southampton
Ringwood
B3347
Christchurch
THE SOLENT
Portsmouth
Cowes
Yarmouth
ISLE OF WIGHT
1 Cattle infected and slaughtered
2 Cattle slaughtered
3 Pigs slaughtered

Foot-and-mouth officers can work as normal, Civil Service unions say

Veterinary surgeons and field officers fighting the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the Isle of Wight and southern counties have been told by their union that they can work normally.

Like thousands of other civil servants, they have been withdrawing good will as part of the Civil Service unions' campaign to raise the Government's pay offer. But as the threat of foot-and-mouth increased at the end of last week 100 of the staff of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service asked for and were given special exemption by union leaders.

Miss Margaret Platt, assistant general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, rejected suggestions that any delay in response to the outbreak had been caused by the union dispute. If any delay had occurred, the blame lay with staff cuts, she said.

"We have asked them to work in the way they normally work on these occasions, working all the hours that there are", she added.

Historic homes fraud has cost £226,000

By Frances Gibb

A fraud by civil servants over contracts for work on ancient monuments and historic buildings between 1972 and 1977 has cost the taxpayer £226,058, the Public Accounts Committee was told yesterday.

But the chances of recovery depend on how much a particular aspect of the loss can be matched against any of the individual civil servants convicted. Mr G. W. Mosely, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment, told the committee.

The fraud was committed by staff at the East Anglian area office of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. Although only four civil servants and five contractors were charged with corruption and theft, the Director of Public Prosecutions had material on a further 33 people, Mr Mosely said.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton and chairman of the committee, said that although the frauds were committed several years ago they raised important questions about the way departments controlled public expenditure.

Two of the civil servants received a prison sentence of three years and nine months. The third was fined £500, with a suspended prison sentence of 12 months. The fourth civil servant died before the trial. Four contractors received prison sentences of between four years and six months and the fifth received a nine-month suspended sentence.

Explaining the difficulties of recovering the money, Mr Mosely said that a considerable amount of the fraud consisted of payments for the removal of rubble. Clearly any attempt to say how much rubble was at an ancient monument before removal was fraught with difficulties.

The Department of the Environment has, on the advice of the Treasury solicitor, issued protective writs in the sum of £13,134

Mr Moseley told the committee he was satisfied that safeguards since taken to ensure that the fraud could not happen again were working

Warning of time curb in police corruption case

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

The judge in the police corruption case at Teesside Crown Court warned John Symonds, the defendant, yesterday that he might have to impose a time limit on cross-examinations.

That came after several warnings by Judge Stroyan, QC, that Mr Symonds, who is conducting his own defence, is asking unnecessary and irrelevant questions of prosecution witnesses.

The judge said: "It is my responsibility to ensure the trial is conducted with reasonable expedition and the jury's time and public time are not wasted. If you do not stick to essentials tomorrow I may have to put a time limit on you."

Mr Symonds, aged 45, a former Metropolitan Police detective sergeant has denied three charges of corruptly obtaining a total of £150 from Mr Michael Perry, then a criminal, in 1969 in payment for helping him over an arrest.

The Crown has alleged that tape recordings were taken by Mr Gareth Lloyd and Mr Julian Mounter, reporters from *The Times*, who were investigating police corruption.

The trial continues today.

Fresh remand in wife murder case

Paul Vickers, aged 46, a surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Cumbria and Pamela Collison, aged 33, a political researcher of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, who are jointly charged with the murder of Mr. Vickers's wife, were again remanded on bail yesterday until April 16.

Committal proceedings at Newcastle Magistrates' Court were adjourned last week, pending a High Court ruling on whether reporting restrictions could be reimposed.

New proposals on arts funding are put to MPs

By Our Arts Reporter

New ways of raising revenue for the arts and helping individual artists and writers were suggested to a Commons select committee last night.

Giving evidence to the Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, the Council of Regional Arts Associations proposed that performing rights and royalties should apply to all arts promotions, however old. For works less than 50 years old the money would be paid to the artist or his estate, as now: royalties for promotions of works more than 50 years old would be paid into a central arts fund to be used for general support across the country.

The council also backed schemes operated in Holland and West Germany, where a percentage of the cost of any public building must be earmarked for the arts.

Small drop in councils' manpower

By Our Local Government Correspondent

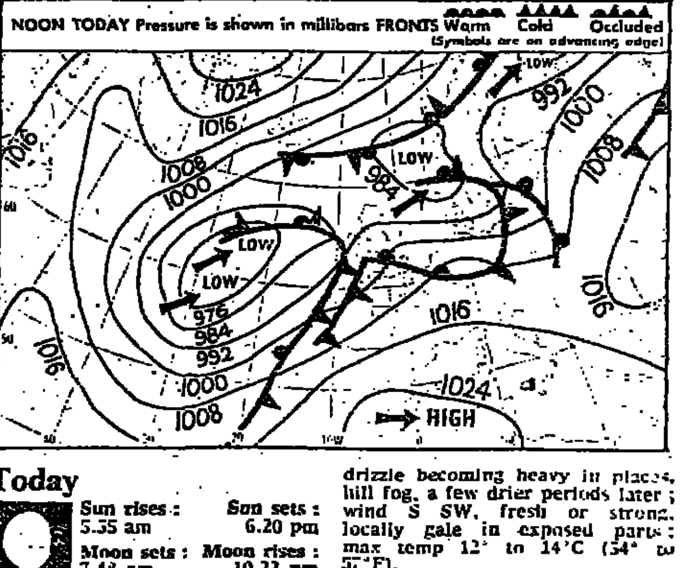
The latest figures for local government manpower, published yesterday, show a reduction of 38,981 (1.9 per cent) in the year December, 1979 to December, 1980 to a total of 2,053,079.

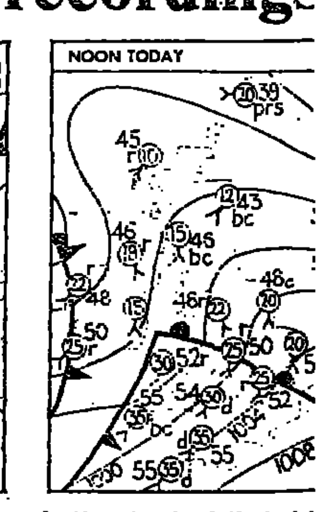
That is a full-time equivalent total made up of 1,694,585 full-time and 910,463 part-time employees.

The figures, released by the Joint Manpower Watch Group, also show a decrease of some 7,500 (0.4 per cent), adjusted for seasonal factors, in the three months September-December, 1980.

Authorities that increased full time staff included Walsall (3.2 per cent), Wolverhampton (3.6), and (in London) Brent (4.4), Haringey (3.8), Camden (4.5) Kensington and Chelsea (4.3) & Lewisham (4.1).

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 5.35 am Sun sets: 6.20 pm
Moon sets: 7.48 am Moon rises: 10.22 pm
Last quarter: March 28:
Lighting up: 6.50 pm to 5.22 am.
High water: London Bridge 3.55 am, 7m; 4.13 pm, 7m; Avonmouth 9.22 am, 12.9m; 9.35 pm, 12.7m; Dover 12.59 am, 6.5m; 1.10 pm, 6.2m; Hull 8.23 am, 7.2m; 8.36 pm, 7.3m; Liverpool 1.10 am, 8.9m; 1.20 pm, 8.8m.
1ft=0.3048. 1m=3.2808ft.

A weak ridge of high pressure will give way as troughs of low pressure move quickly NE across most areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E, central N, NE England: Mostly dry at first, some bright intervals, becoming cloudy with rain at times; winds S or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

SE, central S, SW England, midlands Channel Islands, Wales: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle becoming heavy in places, hill fog, a few drier periods later; wind S SW, fresh or strong, locally gale in exposed parts; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and perhaps a few showers at first, but rain spreading from SW becoming heavy at times, hill fog; winds S or SE, moderate or fresh, increasing strong at times; max temp 9° to 11°C (48° to 52°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright intervals, scattered showers, wintry over high ground, rain from S in evening with snow on hills, hill fog: winds variable, mainly NW, light or moderate, becoming E, fresh or strong later; max temp 5° to 7°C (41° to 45°F).

Orkney Shetland: Bright intervals, scattered showers; winds NW, moderate becoming SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 5° or 6°C (41° to 43°F).

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, [Irish] Sea: Wind SW backing S [for a] time, strong to gale perhaps s[evere] gale later; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 a[m to] 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 p[m to] 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity, [6 pm,] 81 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to [6 pm,] 0.11in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0[...] Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm [...] millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	15	59	Cologne	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	L Palmas	s	21	70	Nice	f	15	59
Algiers	s	[illegible]	72	Copenhagen	[illegible]	8	46	Lisbon	d	16	61	Oslo	s	[illegible]	41
Amsterdam	r	7	45	Dublin	c	13	55	Locarno	s	14	57	Paris	c	12	54
Athens	c	15	59	Edinburgh	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	c	12	54	Reykjavik	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
Barcelona	s	18	64	Florence	s	16	61	Luxembourg	r	3	36	Rome	f	16	61
Belfast	r	8	46	Funchal	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	f	18	64	Ronaldsway	r	7	45
Berlin	c	8	46	Geneva	c	15	59	Majorca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholm	s	6	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	20	68	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Malaga	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	s	18	64
Birmingham	r	11	52	Guernsey	r	11	52	Malta	f	17	[illegible]	Venice	s	10	50
Bristol	r	12	54	Helsinki	d	3	37	Manchester	r	8	46	Vienna	f	17	63
Brussels	c	11	52	Innsbruck	f	15	59	Moscow	s	10	50	Warsaw	s	10	50
Budapest	s	18	64	Istanbul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munich	f	14	67	Zurich	c	13	55
Cardiff	r	11	52	Jersey	c	11	52	Naples	s	18	64				

Overseas selling prices
[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Government to be told immigration rules may break EEC laws

By Lucy Hodges

The Government is to be told that it may be breaking EEC law as well as the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring their fiancées into this country.

A report drawn up by the European Parliament's lawyers, which has been approved by European MPs, is in the hands of all members of the standing committee on the nationality Bill, who meet today for more discussion of the Bill's clauses. It is expected to be raised at the earliest possible opportunity.

The European Parliament's report is about the furthest it can go on the issue because it would be up to the courts to decide whether the United Kingdom was in breach of EEC law and the convention.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said the report in effect invited people to take their cases to the European courts to get a ruling.

The point at issue is the Government's new rule on the fiancés or husbands of women living in Britain, which came into force last year. In order to bring her fiancé into this country, a woman has to be technically settled here and either to be born here or have a parent born here. Men may bring their fiancées into Britain if they are settled here. They do not have to have been born here or to have had a parent who was born here.

Pressure groups say the distinction is discriminatory and nine complaints have been filed with the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg. They claim the rule is calculated to prevent non-white women settled here from seeking husbands abroad.

The European Parliament has also found that the rule may contravene two aspects of EEC law: the principle of non-discrimination and the principle of freedom of movement within the European Community.

One of the nine women who have filed complaints in Strasbourg may also have a case under EEC law because her Indian fiancé is a music student in West Germany.

Britain's immigration rules have been under consideration by European officials for two years. They were originally raised by socialist MEPs in 1979.

Miss Hewitt said yesterday: "The European Parliament has condemned British immigration rules on foreign husbands. We hope the Government will take note of this and change the rules as well as the Bill now going through Parliament."

The rules made it impossible for certain foreign husbands to acquire British citizenship under the nationality Bill. In its resolution the European Parliament invites the Government to reconsider the rules during the Bill's stages.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Prince welcomed: The Prince of Wales talking to children yesterday, when Deptford's black community treated him to a display of hot gospel singing, Yoruba dancing, reggae and the sounds of a steel band (Lucy Hodges writes). He was visiting south-east London to open a community centre near the house in which 13 teenagers died in a fire in January. That tragedy was not forgotten in a prayer by the Rev John Newbury, the local vicar. "In the middle of these celebrations we are in sorrow", he said. There was no repetition of the anti-monarchist abuse that was heard on the angry march two weeks ago to protest about police and press handling of the tragedy. "There's our Charlie", yelled an onlooker. "Say hello to Di", screamed another. The Prince was greeted by hundreds of local schoolchildren before he officially opened the building, which cost £600,000. The previous Pagnell Street community centre was burnt down four years ago in a fire similar to the one in New Cross Road. The Prince had promised to open the new centre, and gave £1,000 for its rebuilding.

More funds urged for new kidney treatment

By Nicholas Timmins

The Department of Health is to be pressed to provide extra resources for an improved treatment of kidney failure that is the fastest growing of the three methods in use.

From fewer than 159 a year ago, more than 500 patients are now being treated by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life in return for carrying a bag of dialysis fluid and a tube around all the time and changing it four times a day.

The method is not new. Recent improvements in the technique, however, offer the hope that it will reduce the waiting list of patients in Britain's kidney units, which at present means that the United Kingdom comes fifteenth in the European league table of the number of patients being treated.

Dr Anthony Wing, Director of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association registry at St Thomas's Hospital, London, said yesterday that almost 1,000 patients a year with end-stage kidney failure, aged less than 55, were not being treated in the United Kingdom, and so were dying. Over that age many more were being denied treatment.

Continuous dialysis, which eliminates the need to hook a patient to a machine for six hours or more three times a week, is not free from difficulties. Dr Wing said, however: "I think we are talking about something that is going to save a lot of lives."

The method involves using the peritoneum, the membrane that surrounds the gut in the abdominal cavity, as the barrier through which waste products in the blood, normally excreted through the kidneys, can be extracted by flooding the abdominal cavity with dialysis fluid. This draws out the waste products into the bag of fluid for disposal.

The chief danger is that the method will lead to peritonitis, an infection of the abdominal cavity, which can occasionally be fatal.

Dr Wing said that a kidney transplant, from which 2,694 patients were benefiting at the end of 1979, was still the treatment of choice for younger people. A further 3,200 people receive kidney machine treatment at present. The use of continuous peritoneal dialysis, however, was increasing so fast that it was now accounting for roughly half the new patients receiving treatment.

First-class training of patients in sterile techniques was, however, essential to prevent infection.

The method was particularly suitable to older patients who would be a poor transplant risk and had difficulty in coping with kidney machines.

The National Federation of Kidney Patients' Associations is seeking a meeting with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to press for more resources.

Mrs Valerie Brooks, aged 53, a nurse, yesterday said the treatment had been "a real life-saver" to her after she developed kidney failure.

Lloyds strike expected to have little impact

By Margareta Pagano

The Stock Exchange and clearing banks were unmoved last night by the threat of today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds computer centre at Sampson House, London.

Reaction in the City was that this isolated action would have little impact on the financial system. Lloyds said the strike by the 600 members of the Banking and Finance Union (Bifu) at Sampson House over the pay negotiations might fail in its aim to close cashpoints throughout the country.

The bank was confident that sufficient management and non-Bifu employees would cross the picket line to ensure that the cashpoint computers would operate as normal this morning. But the one and a half million cheques cleared by Lloyds each day will be affected and it will take a day to clear the backlog.

Customers of Lloyds and the other clearing banks should have to wait only a day before cheques are withdrawn or paid in.

Mr Nick Cowan, director of the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers, said the federation's 10 per cent offer was final.

Other Bifu members are due to strike from 4 pm on Thursday at Barclays computer centres in Gloucester and Wythenshawe, Manchester.

Gunman dies in siege house fire

A former world motor cycling champion held detectives at bay with a shotgun yesterday and died after setting fire to the house he was in.

Mr George O'Dell, who won the world motor cycle sidecar championship in 1977, is believed to have shot himself after the five-hour siege yesterday.

Mr O'Dell had held the police at bay in a luxury detached house in Ash Tree Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, after an incident in which his brother-in-law was shot and wounded after a family argument.

Mr O'Dell and his wife had gone to the brother-in-laws home after a late-night drink.

During the siege, Mr Len Witherall, the injured brother-in-law, was taken from the house by police and ambulancemen. Mr O'Dell then released his wife, before setting the house on fire. Detectives believe he then turned the gun on himself.

Mr O'Dell was told by doctors last week that the injuries he suffered over the years of racing threatened to paralyse him and he had abandoned racing.

The police went to the house shortly after 2 am yesterday, but all attempts to persuade Mr O'Dell to give up his weapon failed.

After that Mr O'Dell apparently started the fire which badly damaged the house. His body was found on the first floor of the house together with a loaded shotgun and ammunition.

When Mr O'Dell won the championship he was the first British winner since 1953, and his triumph came when he was 40 and had been racing for 10 years.

Whitehall brief: Onslaught on 'black economy' pays off

Tax commandos making ground against the forces of fiscal darkness

By Peter Hennessy

There are two ways of looking at Britain's "black economy", the hidden element in the country's commercial life which Whitehall believes accounts for 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product and deprives the Board of Inland Revenue of between £3,000m and £3,500m a year.

It can be seen as the last vigorous muscle in an otherwise paralysed body economic and a tribute to the merchant venturer spirit that made Britain what it was in its mid-nineteenth-century era of economic mastery; or it can be treated as the thin end of a sinister wedge, afflicting the law-abiding trader with unfair competition and leading, if unchecked, to a widespread collapse of fiscal probity and the creation of a nation of fiddlers.

There is no doubt how the Board of Inland Revenue regards the "black economy". Its members see it as their greatest single headache, a practice that could bring the entire system into disrepute.

It may seem perverse to parade a revenue success story at a time when large sections of the country's tax-gathering machine are motionless because of selective strikes organized by the Council of Civil Service Unions. But the past six years have seen just that since the board's 1975 management review suggested a new initiative against the hidden economy.

The present debate inside Somerset House is on how best to consolidate recent advances.

The revenue estimates that it is now clawing back five times as much tax from the "black economy" as it was in 1976 thanks to its renewed emphasis on investigatory work and to legislative changes introduced five years ago which gave its staff greater powers of search and improved access to traders' books.

Leading its assault force are the "tax commandos". Their "special offices" are staffed by teams of carefully selected tax inspectors chosen, as one insider put it, for "the fire in their bellies" and for having demonstrated an instinct for smelling fiscal rats in the sheaves of tax returns of a superficially impeccable kind.

There are special offices in Edinburgh, Manchester, Solihull and Sheffield; London has two, with a third opening in June. First set up in 1976, each contains 11 inspectors under a group leader. Group leaders pool experience at regular meetings in Somerset House with Mr David Hugo, assistant director in charge of special offices and a member of the revenue's Technical Division 2 under Mr Denis Moorcraft.

Special offices tend to concentrate on two types of operation: the large individual taxpayer, including wealthy overseas residents in the United Kingdom whose timely use of a fast car to Heathrow can make things difficult for a tax inspector hoping to find them at home; or special projects such as foreign companies operating in the North Sea or Fleet Street's casual workers.

Occasionally work on a project can lead to threats of violence from less delicate practitioners of black economics.

"It is a young man's game", one experienced Somerset House man said, offering a genteel euphemism for his clients whom he described as "our ghost workers who have not yet joined the revenue club".

Three benefits accrue from a successful special office operation: first, the cash it brings in; second, the continuing gain if a large group is drawn into the pay-as-you-earn system and kept there, like the Fleet Street casuals, who now provide £2m a year to the Exchequer; and third, the deterrent effect on those who would evade tax but for the reports they receive of what has happened to others.

The revenue estimates that for every pound spent on the salaries and overheads of a special office team, £18 is brought in that would have been lost.

That provides a job satisfaction of its own, but the illuminators of the black economy say there is another factor which heightens it. Unlike policemen, who usually start from the position of investigating a known crime, special office inspectors first have to show that an offence has been committed.

With the scalps of so many failed tax evaders in their in-trays, why are the special offices under review, as was disclosed last month in the board's annual report? The question is whether to expand the special offices or to strengthen the investigative work carried out by normal local offices.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Thief hitched a ride to the police

A man escaping after a robbery gave a motor cyclist a handful of £1 notes in exchange for a lift, but was taken to the police.

Hugh Leishman, aged 35, of Clowance Lane, Devonport, and Mark Jensen, aged 20, of Emma Place, Stonehouse, Plymouth, had stolen £1,265 from a filling station, Plymouth Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jensen ran off and was caught, while Mr Leishman asked Mr Simon Bamber for a lift into Plymouth on his motor cycle in exchange for money. But Mr Bamber, aged 18, became suspicious when he saw police by the side of the road, and he gave Mr Leishman up.

Both men admitted robbery. Mr Leishman was sentenced to three years in prison, with a concurrent sentence of 18 months for being in breach of a suspended sentence for theft and unlawful wounding. Mr Jensen was sent to borstal.

Hayman MP defiant over source

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, said yesterday that he would go to jail rather than reveal where he got his information about Sir Peter Hayman's connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange case.

He told a crowded press conference at the House of Commons that he intended to hand over to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, documents about child pornography.

Considerable pressure had been put on him not to disclose that Sir Peter had been referred to by a pseudonym in the trial of a member of the Paedophile Information Exchange, he said.

Inside Parliament pressure had come from Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and a senior Cabinet minister he would not name.

Mr Mike Hailwood dies in hospital

Mr Mike Hailwood, 10 times world motor cycle champion, died in hospital yesterday after a road crash on Saturday night in which he suffered severe head injuries. He was 41.

His wife, Pauline, a former actress, was at his bedside at Birmingham Accident Hospital when he died at 3.16 pm. There was no question of any life-support machinery being switched off, the hospital said.

Mr Hailwood's Rover 3.5 car was in collision with the back of a lorry on the A435 at Portway, near the Warwickshire-Hereford and Worcester border. His daughter, Michelle, aged nine, was killed, and his son, David, aged six, was slightly hurt.

He is understood to have been taking his children for a supper of fish and chips when the crash happened.

Among the first to pay tribute to him yesterday was *Mr Hector Munro, Minister for* Sport, who said: "Britain has lost one of its very best and most courageous sportsmen. His achievements as a world champion are legendary."

Mr Rodney Gould, a close friend and business partner, described Mr Hailwood as a perfectionist. "He was a great person to work with. It did not matter what he was doing, it had to be done right", he said.

Mr Gould said he would probably continue the Birmingham motor cycle repair and servicing business of Hailwood and Gould.

Mr Ted Macauley, who was Mr Hailwood's racing manager in 1978 and 1979, said: "It is so sad and ironic that he should die the way he has. I would describe him as the world's greatest ever racer. He won just about every award there was to win. The only thing he has lost is his fight for life."

Obituary, page 14

The Gaelic complaint revived

Regional report

Ronald Faux

Stornoway

Gaels are often accused of being uncomplaining to a fault, even when they have plenty to complain about. Recently, the list has been formidably long.

A private member's Bill from Mr Donald Stewart, the Scottish National Party MP, seeking to improve the status of the Gaelic language foundered in the Commons. Nato is seeking to extend Stornoway airport is a forward operating base bringing Tornado jets and non-Gaels to the centre of Gaelic society. An Comunn Gaidhaelach, the Gaelic language and cultural movement, has been rebuffed by a minister for not presenting as effective a case for Gaelic as that mustered in Wales for Welsh; while the indifference of up to 10,000 Scots who speak Gaelic, but will not say so on census forms, further weakens the Gaels' case for official help.

Accordingly, An Comunn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Mr Colin Spencer, the movement's education officer, arranged a fringe meeting at the Labour Party annual conference in Scotland, and for the first time a Gaelic policy was presented to the delegates. The three other big political conferences north of the border will receive similar pressure.

Mr Spencer believes that to a large measure the survival of Gaelic depends on the commitment of political parties, but the Gaelic movement has little political muscle to flex. There are probably about 89,000 Gaelic speakers, representing 1.8 per cent of the Scottish population.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done. The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (justice) and Fearg (anger), although An Comunn disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council, based in Stornoway, operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's *Cam Seo* series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acair, in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Stornoway noise inquiry has to cover its ears

From Our Correspondent
Stornoway

The start of the fifth day of the public inquiry into the £40m proposals to upgrade the Nato base at Stornoway airport was shattered yesterday morning by the sound of a Tornado aircraft. It was produced through a battery of amplifiers in the inquiry convening room by members of the Keep Nato Out committee.

As the inquiry was about to start, Mr Alexander Bell, the committee's chairman, announced that members intended to demonstrate what the island people would be subjected to from Tornado aircraft.

There followed a two-minute noise reaching 118 decibels, which made the audience cover their ears.

After the demonstration, the committee said: "The demonstration of aircraft noise is an attempt to awaken the public to the cruel reality of what is proposed."

Consumer drive to peg London Transport fares

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

A new "non-party" campaign to improve London Transport and keep fares down has been launched by 14 consumer groups in advance of the County Hall elections in May.

It seems certain to help Labour's chances, for its manifesto, like Labour's, supports expanded services at "reasonable" fares, even at the price of higher subsidy.

Lord Young of Dartington, founder of the Consumers Association and campaign chairman, said yesterday: "London's needs have been pushed aside. Financial support to back up fare revenue is less than in any other major city in the world".

Warrant issued for French rugby player

A warrant for the arrest of the French rugby player, Pierre Lacans, who took part in Saturday's win against England at Twickenham, was issued yesterday when he failed to answer charges of being drunk and disorderly after the game.

Lacans and a friend, René Manac, who failed to answer the same charge, were given unconditional bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. The hearing was adjourned so that a friend could engage a solicitor for them.

After the adjournment, the solicitor, Mr Colin Reynolds, said he understood that the players had returned to France on an arranged charter flight. They did not mean disrespect and would return for the hearing on May 8.

London flood precautions criticized in report

By Jacob Ecclestone

Large parts of London could be flooded before the Thames barrier is complete, a report by the International Disaster Institute says.

The flood barrier, in Woolwich Reach, was approved in 1972 and, after many delays, is expected to be finished by December, 1982, at a cost of £400m.

The report pays tribute to the Greater London Council's planning for a flood, but says that resources for staff training are too slight. It is concerned that the GLC does not have the authority to enforce coordination among the London boroughs adjoining the river.

Although people living and working in areas at risk of flooding have been warned, the report says, the quality of information has been varied and people do not remember what to do when warning sirens sound.

The report estimates the chance of a flood in London at between 1 in 20 and 1 in 10 over the next three years. If the barrier was further delayed, the risk in a five-year period would rise to between 1 in 12 and 1 in 5.

It recommends that the Department of the Environment's role in precautions should be clearer and bigger, and says that more information is needed on how many people in areas at risk sleep in basements or on the ground floor.

The Hollis affair: Sir Roger's career

Spy catcher who stayed cool in MI5's hottest seat

By Craig Seton

It is becoming the nature of Britain's espionage and counter-intelligence operations after the war that secret files filled with the names of traitors and the dead never gather dust. Sir Roger Hollis, the relaxed, cool head of MI5 for nine years until 1965, died in 1973, aged 67. An appreciation in *The Times*, signed D.G.W., said of him:

"The personal qualities responsible for his rise were those of integrity, objectivity and imperturbability in times of crisis. They were qualities he greatly needed when he became head of the service in 1956 and faced a decade of almost continuous national security problems. Indeed, it has been said of him by one of his closest collaborators that the hotter the climate of national security, the cooler he had become."

The appreciation detailed the career in security begun when Sir Roger joined MI5 in 1936 and noted how, during the wartime expansion of the service, he was one of the few professionals to hold his own against the competition of "outside talent".

Roger Henry Hollis, the son of a Bishop of Taunton, educated at Clifton College and at Worcester College, Oxford, did more than that. He rose to become acting head of Section F, responsible for overseeing Soviet and other communist operations in this country and the colonies, before becoming deputy head of MI5 in 1953. Three years later he was the DG, the Director General.

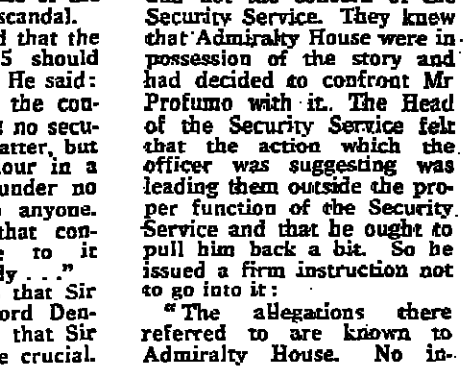
It was a black period for British intelligence. Any retrospective of British security during and after the "cold war" details a range of breath-stopping calamities which had and were to have far-reaching repercussions for the service itself and on government. The names of the Lonsdales, the Krogers, Philby, Maclean and Burgess, Vassall and eventually Profumo littered newspaper headlines.

At this time, and until he retired in 1965 to the Somerset village of Catcott, Sir Roger was rarely if ever publicly referred to, but he gave evidence anonymously to the Radcliffe inquiry into the Vassall affair in 1963 and later in the same year to an inquiry undertaken by Lord Denning in the Profumo scandal.

During the Profumo case the anonymous Director General of the Security Service was severely criticized for what appeared to be serious errors of judgment in informing the Government at the time of the implications of the scandal.

Lord Denning found that the security service, MI5 should not be found at fault. He said: "Once they came to the conclusion that there was no security interest in the matter, but only moral misbehaviour in a minister, they were under no duty to report it to anyone. They did come to that conclusion. They came to it honestly and reasonably . . ."

The evidence in Lord Denning's report suggests that Sir Roger's role was quite crucial.




1937: Roger Hollis marries Evelyn Esme Swayne.

He refers to a minute which came before the Head of the Security Service on February 4, 1963.

It is filled, as he told me, with prophetic insight. It is of much importance and I set it out in full:

"If a scandal results from Mr Profumo's association with Christine Keeler, there is likely to be a considerable political rumpus in the present climate produced by the Radcliffe Tribunal. If in any subsequent inquiries we were found to have been in possession of this information about Profumo and to have taken no action on it, we would, I am sure, be subject to much criticism for failing to bring it to light. I suggest that this information be passed to the Prime Minister and you might also like to consider whether or not, before doing so, we should interview Miss Keeler."

The Head of the Security Service considered this minute and discussed it too with his deputy. They appreciated the point that if a scandal results from Christine Keeler's association with Mr Profumo there is likely to be a considerable political rumpus—but they thought that that was essentially a political matter which was now in the hands of the politicians and not the concern of the Security Service. They knew that Admiralty House were in possession of the story and had decided to confront Mr Profumo with it. The Head of the Security Service felt that the action which the officer was suggesting was leading them outside the proper function of the Security Service and that he ought to pull him back a bit. So he issued a firm instruction not to go into it:

"The allegations there referred to are known to Admiralty House. No inquiries on this subject should be made by us."

Thus the important decision was made that the Security Service should not pursue any investigation in the matter. In particular they should not interview Christine Keeler.

The report shows that later in the same month, February 1963, the Commander of Special Branch saw the Security Service and this time the Deputy Director said that no action should be taken at present.

Lord Denning then wrote that the decision meant important statements by the police of January 26 and February 5 did not reach any minister until May 29. It raised in his mind the question of whether the Security Service had erred or not in failing to put them forward.

It was later suggested that Sir Roger had become an anonymous casualty of the Profumo affair, but the author of the appreciation in *The Times* said the Denning inquiry "disposes of the myth that it was the Profumo affair that led to Hollis's retirement".

If he was criticized anonymously for the Profumo case, Sir Roger was to be publicly rebuked during his retirement over the case of his first marriage and the circumstances of his divorce from his first wife, the daughter of a Somerset solicitor whom he married in 1937.

In his book, *My Silent War*, Kim Philby wrote:

I have already described how far the unsatisfactory relations between SIS and MI5 contributed towards my appointment to Section 9. It was now necessary for me to continue the good work and place our relations on a new and friendly basis. My opposite number in MI5 was Roger Hollis, the head of its section investigating Soviet and Communist affairs. He was a likeable person of cautious bent who had joined MI5 from the improbable quarter of the British American Tobacco Company which he had represented in China.

Although he lacked the strain of irresponsibility which I think essential (in moderation) to the rounded human being we got on well together and were soon exchanging information without reserve on either side. We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-committee which dealt with communist affairs and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well informed representatives of the service departments and the Foreign Office.

In 1971, a former Conservative MP, Commander Anthony Courtney, alleged that Sir Roger had laid himself open to blackmail after failing to deny that he had committed adultery with Miss Edith Valentine Hammond, his secretary, who became his second wife. Commander Courtney failed to be readopted as a Conservative candidate after the KGB sent photographs of him in bed with a Russian woman to newspapers and politicians.

Commander Courtney, now aged 72, said from his home yesterday: "He made himself an obvious blackmail target through having a long affair with his secretary. I knew him for many years, he was a very dear friend, and I am sure that he was not the slightest bit inclined to have been a KGB stooge.

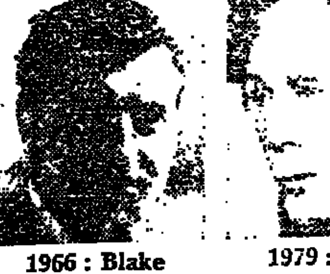
"I do not believe he would ever have been a spy. What could they possibly offer him? He had plent yof money."



1969: Sir Roger with his second wife, Edith "Val" Hammond, his secretary of 18 years. He was divorced and remarried in 1958.



1961: Lonsdale



1966: Blake

1979: Bl

Long Soviet parade postwar British spie

The recruitment of Sir Roger Hollis by the KGB would have been the greatest victory in Russia's long campaign to penetrate Britain's defences. Major defection cases and arrests since the last war show the breadth of the infiltration by Russia and her allies:

1946 Dr Alan Nunn May discovered passing atomic secrets.

1950 Dr Klaus Fuchs, departmental head at Harwell, also supplied atomic weapons details.

1950 Dr Bruno Pontecorvo, another Harwell scientist, defected.

1951 Donald Maclean, head of American Department at Foreign Office, and Guy Burgess, second secretary at British Embassy, Washington, defected.

1958 Instrument engineer Brian Linney revealed eltctronics secrets.

1961 Portland naval spy ring broken to reveal Gordon Lonsdale, Russian spy, and a team including Mr and Mrs Peter Kroger; Miss Ethel Gee, an Admiralty clerk, and Mr Henry Houghton, an Amiralty clerk.

1961 George Blake found spying at M16.

1962 William Vassall, Admiralty clerk, found passing secrets.

1963 Profumo affair : War Office ministe volvement in a circl included Russian dip

1963 Kim Philby, once figure in M16, fled t after admitting treac

1964 Sir Anthony Blu veyor of the Queen's and former M15 man ted to M15 working Russians during the

1965 Frank Bossard so istry of Aviation se the Russians.

1966 George Blake from Wormwood prison.

1968 RAF chief te Douglas Britten provi Russians with sensi formation.

1971 Nicholas Prager, a RAF sergeant, found sold V-bomber sec Czechoslovakia.

1972 Leonard Hinchcliff ber of the Foreign passed on documents sians.

1972 Naval sub-lieutena Bingham found spy Russians.

1979 The Blunt affair publicly in Common ment as Professor Bl knighthood and hon

Clear his name, says fam

Sir Roger's family said yesterday that they were "shattered and hurt" by the reports. His son Adrian, a lecturer at Keble College, Oxford, said: "My reaction has been one of complete shock and surprise. Everything that I knew about my father comes out against these allegations.

"It seems to me very surprising if a person could have worked for the Russians for such a long period without giving something away. There is nothing much I can do, but I hope something will be said to clear up the matter and to clear my father's name. He was very devoted to his country."

Mr Hollis was warned last week by a former colleague of his father's in the serv the allegations would b He and his wife have b ing, without success, to Mr Hollis's stepmothe Hollis said: "I find th idea that he should be country just incredible. so English, he liked English things, he was cricket watcher and go always drove British c had his suits made in .

"My personal feeling he could have no re betray his country. It totally unlikely."

Crossways Cottage, Hollis's home, was c yesterday. Villagers sa she had her car servi Friday night and was l in the village on Sunda

The Hollis affair: The 'Daily Mail' text

How the long search for a mole narrowed to a man at the top

☐ *This is the first instalment of the* Daily Mail's *exclusive account of "The Hollis Affair" about which the Prime Minister is to make a Commons statement. The account, which is being serialized in the* Daily Mail *all this week, is adapted from the book* Their Trade is Treachery *by Chapman Pincher.*

Today, the Mail will be publishing further revelations concerning Sir Roger Hollis's activities in both the Profumo and the Blunt scandals. The Times is republishing this material by agreement with the Daily Mail.

This is the story of what is perhaps one of the most dramatic and sensational secret investigations ever conducted in the history of this country.

Over a period of several years, from 1963 to 1974, loyal officers of MI5 conducted a long, exhaustive and exhausting inquiry into the alarming probability that there was a "mole", a long-standing Soviet agent implanted deep in the heart of our intelligence Services.

What is more, as the old files were dusted off when MI5 officers began the laborious process of back-tracking old operations, it was clear that if there was a "mole", he was placed close to the very pinnacle of the agency.

Eventually, these MI5 officers, first acting unofficially, and then managing to persuade the Secret Service, MI6, to work with them on a joint committee, called the Fluency Committee, conducted the most difficult and the most sensitive inquiry which either agency had ever been involved in.

With a quickening sense of foreboding, the investigators narrowed the short list of possible "moles" down to five, including one woman. Each was fed "barium meals", specially doctored documents or verbal information which might enable the investigators to ascertain where the leakages came from.

The suspects were quickly narrowed down to three and then to two. One, a very senior officer in MI5, was given the code-name "Peters". The other, astonishingly and frighteningly, was the head of the service himself, Sir Roger Hollis.

"Peters" himself was put through the most remarkable series of tests. His telephones at work were bugged, even the mirror in his office was removed and replaced by a two-way mirror behind which a television camera recorded every move. Despite it all, "Peters" was in the clear, leaving the last of the five, Sir Roger Hollis himself, as the chief suspect. The unimaginable now seemed possible. The head of the Security Service could have been a Russian agent.

Sir Roger, the son of a bishop, was born in 1905, educated at Clifton College in Bristol and Worcester College, Oxford, which he entered in 1924.

However, he left without a degree as he felt he would not do well in the examinations and joined the British American Tobacco Company working for them for nine years in China. There, he contracted TB and was sent to Switzerland for a cure and in 1938 returned to England apparently with no prospects. He had no degree, his health was suspect and the only job he could find was as a clerk/typist. Yet, within a year he managed to worm his way into MI5, quickly rising to become Acting Head of Section F—responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in the United Kingdom and colonies. Then in the early 1950s, he became Deputy Director-General of MI5 and in 1955, when the then top man, Dick White, moved over to the Secret Service, Director-General of MI5 and the man in charge of all of Britain's security services.

But all of that was in the past as Sir Roger was enjoying his retirement in this idyllic rural retreat where he was looked up to and respected by local people.

That peace was finally shattered when on a day in 1970 he was told that he was required to come to London to MI5 headquarters to face allegations which had been made about him. There he met his successor, Sir Martin Furnival Jones, who told him that suspicions which had arisen about his past activities had to be cleared up. The man who had once and for so long been the chief of the department now faced the humiliation of being taken to a "safe house" near by to face 48 hours of virtual non-stop interrogation.

Then, and during a subsequent interrogation, Sir Roger never broke. His frustrated interrogators believed that they had before them the most successful spy in history—a KGB agent so successful that he made the notorious spies of the past like Burgess and Maclean, Philby and Blunt look very much in the second league.

But in order to prove it they needed a confession and this they were never to get.

Probably the Hollis affair would have been left buried for ever within the vaults of the MI5 if certain members of that service and the Secret Service had not been so concerned about the astonishing scale of Soviet penetration into the service over such a long period of time and had not agitated privately for an independent inquiry.

It was because of that pressure that the Cabinet Secretary of the period, Sir John Hunt, asked his retired predecessor, Lord Trend, to carry out a personal investigation. By that time Hollis was dead, but Lord Trend had put before him the evidence which proved without question that since the war there had been a Soviet 'mole' buried within the topmost echelons of MI5—a 'mole' who was other than Anthony Blunt.

'The history that Hollis tried to keep hidden'

While one group of investigators looked into the files seeking evidence of Soviet penetration, another group investigated the rather strange history of Sir Roger himself. What they came up with was alarming.

Certainly, they showed that Sir Roger had been less than frank when he first applied to join MI5, particularly concerning his past associates. No one knew, until the investigation of his past began, that two of his closest friends at Oxford were members of the Communist Party, both to become well-known journalists and writers.

No one knew, until the investigators found it out for themselves, that while in Shanghai he had become friendly with an American Left-Wing journalist and a dedicated agent for the Russians who had been deeply involved with Soviet spy rings then active in Shanghai.

And no one knew that he had known a notorious Soviet agent, the "particularly brutal" recruiter for the KGB. This was how the CIA described him when, at the behest of the British, it also began investigating Hollis's background. He was known for the ruthlessness with which he used bribery, women and blackmail to secure agents. Hollis, it was shown, was susceptible to sexual indulgence and developed a notable reputation as a lady's man.

What was significant, too, was the persistence with which Hollis had got into MI5. He had been rejected once by an MI5 board and also by the Secret Service. But this did not put him off. He tried everything he knew to break in and eventually succeeded when he met an MI5 officer at a tennis party and was finally recommended for recruitment.

Assuming for a moment that Hollis was already in the hands of the KGB, then he was certainly running true to type. Whenever Soviet Intelligence secures a prominent recruit, he or she is pushed to get a job in MI5, the Secret Service, Government Communications Headquarters, *The Times*, the BBC, the Foreign Office or the Home Office, in that order. There is, of course, nothing wrong in a young man trying hard to get into the Security Services, but when, in the process, he conceals extremely relevant aspects of his past life, then that is bound to raise suspicions about his activities.

As for Hollis's behaviour, once he was established as the Director-General of MI5, that, too, caught the attention of the security investigators. His habit of remaining late in his office in Leconfield House in Curzon Street, often until about 8 pm, suggested some activity which he wished to keep private.

But there was something infinitely more suspicious which came to light than that. A meticulous search of MI5 offices revealed that there was a locked drawer in an antique desk which had not been used for years: examination showed that, unlike all the other drawers, the edges of which were dusty, the locked drawer had recently been in use.

One evening Hollis was asked for his permission for this drawer to be opened the following morning by means of a skeleton key. He agreed. When, on the next day, the drawer was eased out there was nothing inside but, from marks on the dust, it was obvious that some flat object on four buttoned feet had been in the drawer on more than one occasion. What was the object? The investigators assumed it to be a tape recorder.

It was in this room that weekly meetings took place to decide how MI5 men watching opposition agents were to be used. Hollis himself did not attend but a recording of what occurred would have obviously been of enormous value.

'Curious link with a Blenheim Palace base'

In 1945 when the West was slowly waking up to the dangers posed by Soviet imperialism, a top level defector from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa sought the protection of the Canadian Government.

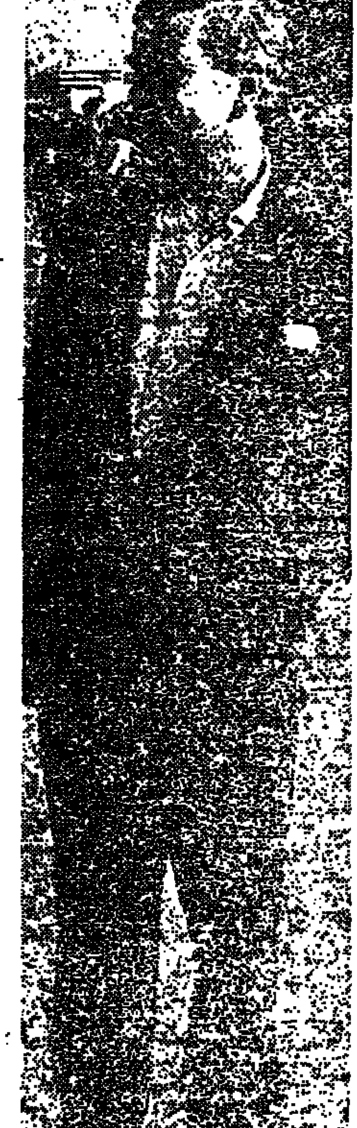
It was quickly realised that Igor Gouzenko was one of the most valuable sources of information about Soviet intentions the Western world had ever had. The information he produced was to change for ever the rosy view some had about Soviet intentions in the world once the war was over. Gouzenko, who had worked in the main cypher room of Soviet Military Intelligence in Moscow, had been able to monitor the secret radio traffic between Moscow and its spies all over the world. The stories which he had to tell were hair-raising.

Gouzenko was able to reveal that the Russians had an agent working in MI5 whose code-name was "Elli". And he also revealed that through "Elli", the Russians had top secret files which could only have come from the war-time MI5 outstation at Blenheim Palace, Oxford. Though this information was of the first importance, a subsequent investigation showed that MI5 did nothing at all about Gouzenko's material.

When questioned as to why this was in 1952, Gouzenko himself said that "Elli" had probably smothered every piece of information that Gouzenko had brought with him. Startlingly, it was subsequently realised that the man MI5 sent to Ottawa to interrogate Gouzenko about his revelations concerning MI5 was none other than Roger Hollis.

Reading his reports many years later, it was found that on his return to London he had reported the minimum amount of information to the Department about this most valuable defector.

As they went through the Gouzenko file, suspicious MI5 officers began to ask this alarming question: Had the "Elli" allegations been investigated on the spot in Canada by "Elli" himself?



Kim Philby in Red Square, Moscow, 1967; Pretending to knowledge he did not have.

But there was more to it than that. MI5 now believed, because of the Blenheim files, that they knew why in December 1940, a professional Russian spy, an expert wireless operator, Ursula Beurton, had been sent to Britain from an important job in Switzerland to live in Oxford. Later, in 1942, she was able to serve as a courier for the atom bomb spy Klaus Fuchs. But the big question which had long puzzled the security men was who had she been working for until then.

Now it looked as if they had the answer. They knew Beurton had been in contact with someone through dead-letter boxes in Oxford—secret hiding places where messages could be left or gathered. One, for example, was a split in a tomb in a certain graveyard in the locality. Now they knew that Moscow possessed the Blenheim files, it didn't take too much a stretch of the imagination to guess what material she was sending. Only one man had access to all those documents. His name was Roger Hollis.

'The smokescreen confession' of Kim Philby

It was the circumstances surrounding the defection of Kim Philby from Beirut in 1963 which were finally to force a reluctant Intelligence Establishment to probe in depth the whole question of Russian penetration.

Though the Security Services were convinced that Kim Philby was a Russian mole there was no hard evidence against him. He had been interrogated by a judicial inquiry and had successfully stonewalled the legendary Jim Skardon, the MI5 interrogator who had broken Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy, in the 1940s. But he confessed to nothing.

It was, I can report, a Jewish woman, normally resident in London, who provided the evidence which was to nail him. She was attending a cocktail party in Israel and was heard to say that she was extremely angry at the way Philby was slanting his articles in *The Observer* against the Israelis and in favour of the Arabs.

He was supporting Nasser and Nasserite nationalists in South Yemen and elsewhere in the Arab world. "As usual, Kim is doing what his Russian controller tells him," she said. "I know that he's always worked for the Russians."

These remarks were reported back to London and she was asked to make a statement to the security authorities. Reluctantly she agreed, though she realized that her evidence would imply that she had known that Philby was a Soviet spy for many years and had failed to report it.

The woman, who is still alive, was interviewed by the head of Soviet counter-espionage in MI5. She described to him how Philby, an old friend, had taken her out to lunch before World War II and told her he was doing "a very dangerous job for peace, working for the Comintern". He needed help and he asked her to join the "cause".

While the woman said that she had refused to help him, she conceded that she had told him that he could always come to her for help if ever he was desperate, and that she would keep his secret.

This confession, in a routine way, went straight to Roger Hollis, by now head of the Security Services. Philby and he had been opposite numbers during the war.

Hollis, working out of Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, headed the MI5 department responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in Britain and the Colonies; while Philby, in London, was involved with Secret Service operations against Russia outside Britain.

As Philby recalled later: "We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well-informed representatives of the Service departments and the Foreign Office."

In the light of this new evidence, Hollis had to agree that Philby should be re-interrogated in Beirut. Nicholas Elliott, a former close friend of Philby, was sent out under conditions of maximum security, for what everyone expected to be a most dramatic confrontation.

Yet, though only a tiny handful of people knew what was going on, it quickly became clear that Philby had been forewarned.

A check made by MI5 later showed that a very special KGB officer had visited Beirut in May 1962, shortly after the woman made her confession. His name was Yuri Modin. During his service in London before 1951, he had run Burgess, Maclean, Blunt, Philby and had supervised the defection of Burgess and Maclean.

His mission now was almost certainly to warn Philby of this potent danger to him and to discuss plans for dealing with it.

So why didn't Philby run then and there? The answer is that if he had done so, then there would have been no doubt in anyone's mind that there was still a mole in place in MI5.

So the best all-round solution for the KGB was for Philby to make a confession of old events, no longer of consequence and use it to give misleading information to cover current operations. The confession would provide the reason for his eventual defection, the implications being that he could not trust any British promises.

There is little doubt that Philby's confession, which was tape-recorded, was written in advance under KGB control, most probably with Modin at his side. Philby's intense anxiety during the few weeks he had to wait for the showdown after Modin's warning can well account for his extreme drunkenness at the time.

Elliott travelled to Beirut early in January, 196 remains satisfied that cation of the purpose visit came from him any officials in the there. Further, I have lished that the CIA, wh a mission in Beirut, told in advance of the interrogation, in spite ports to the contrary.

Elliott telephoned from a private flat, wh been hired and wire invited him round for The first thing Philby sa "I was half expecting you." In his diary Haro millan recorded that Phi confessed "in a drunke In fact, throughout his ters with Elliott, he wa

Without delay, Ellio Philby that new eviden come to light and th White and Hollis no lon any doubt about his gui

Without even asking new evidence was, agreed to confess and "This was bound to one day. There was bo be a defector, a cipher-c a spy-in-place who woul about me." But at no ti he ask for any details.

About 10 days lat January 23, Philby disa from Beirut, probably Soviet freighter, conve docked there, and, believed, with the con of the Lebanese police. may well have been wi

While Elliott strongl pected that Philby had tipped of by an MI5 sour Secret Service, whose Philby had been tend accept the confession reasonably true account, incomplete.

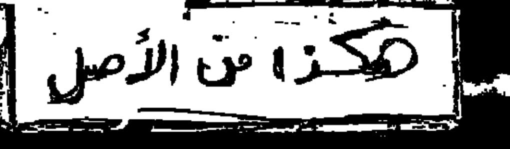
In MI5, however, ther some officers who re both the signed con which Philby gave Ellio the tape recordings of the versation to be KGB tions, and it was conclud the KGB had been able to from sources within MI5 nuance of the conduct Philby case from early onwards. Among the p lies listed by MI5 was P admission that he had able to give Donald M the final alert by tellin the precise date when to be interrogated.

In fact, it was most u that Philby could ever possessed this inforn Only five senior office MI5 were in on the secre of those was Roger Holli implications of that wer rendous.

There was someone MI5 who was providin KGB with top secret in tion. And that informatio used by Philby in his "c sion" to try to take the off the "Mole" who wa in place.

That "Mole" was likely a man at least as importa side Britain's Security Se as Philby had once been possibly even more so.

From "Their Trade is T ery", by Chapman Pinch be published later this we Sidgwick and Jackson, £



Mr Mugabe seeks aid worth £800m to rebuild Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, today gave an articulate and at times emotional explanation why the international community should contribute generously to his country's ambitious three-year development programme.

Opening a week-long aid donors conference in Salisbury Mr Mugabe said in a speech which was frequently interspersed with applause that Zimbabwe needed assistance in order to create "a new order, a new social environment of progress and all-round development based on democratic, socialist and egalitarian principles".

Emphasizing the theme of the conference, which is "Let's Build Zimbabwe Together", the Prime Minister said his country needed help to enable it to recover from the effects of a bitter war, sanctions and the legacy of almost a century of colonialism.

The presence of over 270 delegates representing around 40 predominantly Western countries, 11 international organizations and 16 United Nations agencies bore witness, he added, to the "political, economic and moral significance of this non-racial, free, democratic society in the southern sub-continent of Africa".

This theme was also taken up by opening speakers among the delegates who emphasized the stabilizing influence a prosperous, peaceful and non-racial Zimbabwe could have within the troubled Southern African arena.

The conference has been called to raise over £800m towards the cost of development and reconstruction projects in Zimbabwe over the next three years. Most of the projects are concerned with rural development and land settlement, reconstruction of war damage and manpower training.

The opening session was an occasion for delegates to make speeches full of flowery phrases and good intentions, and to heap praise upon Mr Mugabe and his Government, rather than to produce offers of cash on the table. That process begins tomorrow.

However, there can be little doubt that Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, expressed the view of most delegates present when he said he hoped Zimbabwe would receive "international assistance and not just international applause".

In fact Mr Claude Cheysson, the European Community's commissioner for development, has already set the till ringing by revealing that the European Community would be contributing Zimbabwean $120m (£80m) towards development projects in Zimbabwe between now and 1984.

Mr Faisal al-Khaled, director-general of the Kuwait Fund, also announced that his organization would be providing assistance worth over £25m for rural development, irrigation, railways and roads projects, hinting that there might be more money in the pipeline.

There has been considerable speculation about the extent of additional British assistance towards Zimbabwe's development. According to informed sources Lord Soames, who is leading the British delegation, will present a three-part additional aid package tomorrow amounting to £25m. The money will be for land resettlement, communications projects and towards the cost of fees for Zimbabwean students in Britain.

In an opening address today Lord Soames urged the international community, which had assumed an interest in solving the problem of Rhodesia, to share the burden of assisting Zimbabwe. What was needed was large-scale aid now, he said, so that Zimbabwe could complete its rural reconstruction programme and be in a position to finance its own development in the future.

Maize surplus could help black African neighbours

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, March 23

A plan for purchasing surplus stocks of Zimbabwean maize for distribution among neighbouring black states which are suffering from severe food shortages has been proposed by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Ramphal said Zimbabwe was expected to produce a huge maize surplus this year, in the region of between 1.5m and and 2m tons. Neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania were faced with acute maize shortages, but did not have the hard currency with which to purchase the Zimbabwean surplus.

What he was therefore proposing was that some of the donor nations represented at this week's aid conference should provide the foreign exchange needed for the supply of Zimbabwean maize and also assist with its transportation.

Mr Ramphal said his plan had several advantages. First, it was obviously cheaper to obtain maize from Zimbabwe than from far away countries such as Canada or the United States.

Second, it was important to encourage Zimbabwe to go on producing maize surpluses for its less fortunate neighbours. Third, and most important, it would obviate the need for black Southern African states to depend on South Africa to make up for their food shortages.

Last year South Africa supplied around 700,000 tons of Maize to black African states notably to Kenya, Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique. However, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, recently said his Government would reconsider selling food and other essentials to African countries which voted in favour of sanctions against South Africa at the United Nations.

Greeks and Turks unable to agree on Aegean

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 23

Greece and Turkey have agreed on a series of confidence-building measures in the latest round of diplomatic talks in Ankara but failed to make any headway on the crucial question of how to divide the Aegean continental shelf between them.

The talks were held between Mr Stavros Roussos, the Secretary-General of the Greek Foreign Ministry, and Mr Kamuran Gürün, his Turkish opposite number. A joint communique issued at the weekend noted with satisfaction that, for the first time, some common ground had been found.

Positive developments were reported mainly towards the elimination of the remaining air traffic problems in the Aegean.

According to the communiqué, the two sides agreed that the Greek and Turkish air traffic authorities would meet within two months to discuss a letter of agreement concerning the exchange of flight data on air traffic routes between the Istanbul and Athens area control centres.

In this way, both countries, but especially Turkey, will feel less fidgety over the approach of aircraft that could not be firmly identified in time.

Although fresh Turkish proposals were put forward at the Ankara meeting for a new procedure on the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, scant progress was made. The joint communiqué made this quite clear.

Mozambique and Portugal resume contacts

Lisbon, March 23.—Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique Foreign Minister arrived in Portugal today for a visit that marks the resumption of high-level contact between Maputo and its former colonial master nearly six years after independence.

The two countries have been kept apart since 1975 by differences over indemnities claimed by Lisbon for Portuguese property nationalized by Mozambique, and on the detention of Portuguese citizens

But over the past year, relations have thawed, and now Mr Chissano and Signor Andre Goncalves Pereira, his Portuguese counterpart, are to discuss an increase in bilateral cooperation. Mr Chissano will also meet President Eanes and other Portuguese officials.—officials. — Agence France-Presse.

Call for coup in Iraq

Beirut, March 23.—Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, was quoted today as saying that his country would not consider any ceasefire in the Gulf war until the Husain Government in Iraq was overthrown.

SPD finds reason for losses in Hesse

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 23

Gloomy Social Democrat politicians today blamed their sizable losses in yesterday's local elections in Hesse on the trouble of the SPD-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

The election, involving four million voters in 426 local councils, brought gains for the Christian Democrats and, in places, spectacular successes for the ecological "Green" Party.

Despite overall gains the Free Democrats suffered a severe blow by failing to make the minimum 5 per cent in the city of Frankfurt and losing all their seats in the city hall.

This was the first test of the political temperature since last October's Federal elections and, although local issues played an important part, the growing disillusionment with the Social Democrats was evident.

Herr Peter Glotz, the new *Social Democrat Party manager*, blamed the results on the "general political mood" in the country.

The Social Democrats dropped from an overall 42.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent while the CDU rose from 44.6 to 44.8 per cent. The CDU, which had hardly been expected to improve on the landslide victory it won in the Frankfurt City Council in 1977 after a big SPD scandal, actually increased its absolute majority there.

Missile protest: Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, left today for difficult talks in Washington with an unwelcome protest from his Social Democrat party against the stationing of Nato nuclear missiles.

The executive committee of the SPD's Baden-Württemberg branch embarrassed the Government at the weekend by agreeing "to have no part in a policy which aims at military superiority, not even by making German territory available for the stationing of new Euro-strategic missiles".

It passed a resolution proposing that the SPD's 1982 national congress review its support for the modernization of Nato missile defence to counter the threat from the new Soviet SS20's while offering negotiations between America and the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

Herr Erhard Eppler, the branch's outgoing president, said in a radio interview that West Germany was "not a satellite of the United States" and Europeans whose continent was in danger of becoming an arsenal of nuclear missiles, must defend their interests against demands from the United States.

Strike causes suspension of European Parliament

From David Wood
Strasbourg, March 23

An official strike brought the European Parliament's special plenary session on farm prices to an immediate halt when the sitting opened here today.

Employees, who picketed the Parliament building in protest at their working conditions are particularly annoyed at having to move about from their offices in Luxembourg to Parliamentary sessions in Brussels or Strasbourg, while a decision is being made on a permanent meeting place for the Assembly.

A statement is due to be made by Mme Simone Veil, the Parliament President, tomorrow on whether there has been a change of mind by the staff, or more particularly the interpreters.

In spite of efforts to negotiate with leaders of staff associations late today, only French and German interpreters were ready for duty when the session opened. Mme Veil said technical conditions prevented Parliament from working, because the staff had insisted on a commitment to hold some plenary sessions in Luxembourg during 1981.

Mme Veil will try again at 9am tomorrow, but there are no signs that the parliamentary staff associations will relent.

Mr Martin Bangemann, leader of the Liberal group, said it was the first time that EEC employees had attempted to decide where a Parliament should meet, their action was "unacceptable". The European Parliament had not yet decided on its headquarters.

Because some interpreters and translators broke the staff picket line outside the Palais de l'Europe, Parliament could have continued its sitting, although the Socialist benches were nearly empty out of loyalty to union principles. But the linguists, with a few exceptions, supported the campaign to keep Luxembourg as a site for Parliament.

The staff strike is the climax of a long campaign to put an end to what the picket posters called "the travelling circus" of a peripatetic Parliament, working in three places. A referendum of the 2,000 parliamentary staff showed a large majority favoured the strike, although only half that number are "requisitioned" to attend sessions in Strasbourg.

Union decisions, reached by referendum, cannot be easily reversed without a further referendum, and there are doubts whether this week's special plenary session will now take place. The staff have announced a mandatory meeting in Luxembourg on Wednesday.

Some cynics are saying the special plenary is the newsiest non-meeting in the history of the European Parliament.

The Third Man promises stability

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 23



Although the latest opinion polls do not bear out his optimism, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate, forecast last night not only that he would reach the second run-off ballot of the presidential elections on May 10, but that he would win.

In a radio interview with a panel of journalists, he gave as grounds for his confidence the fact that he had been equally certain of success in 1977, when he was elected mayor of Paris against a Giscardian candidate, and in the parliamentary elections of 1978, when the government majority won comfortably, with the Gaullists in the lead.

M Chirac posed once again as the "third man" to whom the voters would turn because they had had enough of President Giscard d'Estaing, and were not prepared to take the risk of electing M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, with the Communists in tow.

"I am the only one among the candidates who have a chance in these elections to make new proposals likely to produce the hope and confidence which Frenchmen need," he said.

Renewed hope and confidence are the theme of huge posters displayed throughout France showing M Chirac with an enigmatic smile, looking rather like the Gaullist cat who has just swallowed the Giscardian goldfish. In their profusion, these posters eclipse those of M Giscard d'Estaing.

The latest IFop opinion poll, published in *Le Point*, shows that the outgoing President has lost ground to the benefit of M Mitterrand, not of M Chirac, whose gains are made at the expense of M Debre, not of M Gisgard d'Estaing.

The marked advance of the Socialist candidate is not due to the disaffection of Gaullist voters who have never before come out so strongly in favour of the President, but to an ebb of centre-left voters disappointed by his proposals in the fields of unemployment and social justice.

The Gaullist candidate continues to harp—with undoubted effect—on the fact that neither of the two leading candidates would give the country the stability it needs. "The road we would tread if M Giscard d'Estaing were reelected would be the same and lead even more quickly to more serious unrest." The election of M Mitterrand would produce "an extraordinary serious risk of adventure".

On the other hand, his own election gave no cause for concern in terms of stability. M Mitterrand had said he would dissolve Parliament: M Giscard d'Estaing had said he would not, but he would certainly have a problem on his hands.

"As for myself, I shall not dissolve the assembly because I will have a comfortable majority, and the Government I shall appoint will probably have a broader base", M Chirac went on.

The policy of national recovery he would propose would enlist the support of more people than one imagined, and "I shall do everything to ensure that this is so". Asked whether he would bring Socialists into the Government, the mayor of Paris said he did not intend "to exclude anyone or to indulge in a sort of seductive jig with anyone".

Mr Mariusz Labentowicz (front bed) and Mr Jan Rulewski (back), the leaders of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity injured in Thursday's police raid, being visited in hospital by the union's senior regional officials.

Solidarity debates the strike pros and cons

Bydgoszcz, March 23.—Solidarity's leadership convened in emergency session today and a senior union official said he expected a decision to stage a general strike in response to the Government's tough stance over Thursday's police attack on Solidarity members in Bydgoszcz.

If such a decision were adopted, he said, then the talks between the Solidarity leadership, headed by Mr Lech Walesa, and the Government team, led by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, might not resume on Wednesday, as planned.

"We expect the decision to hold a general strike will be taken by the national coordinating commission", the source said.

He confirmed earlier reports from other Solidarity sources who said that Mr Rakowski threatened Mr Walesa during their talks on Sunday with the possibility of a Soviet invasion. "The authorities wanted to frighten us, he added.

He also said that it was true that Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military exercises going on in and around Poland had been extended. "That's OK", he said. "It means they won't invade the country."

There was no way to confirm this, however, as no concrete information has been released officially on the exercises.

Union sources said the emergency meeting dealt with a review of the situation in Bydgoszcz, a discussion of the farmers' attempt to register their own independent union and a decision on whether to call a general strike.

Delegates issued a communiqué emphasizing that they supported the farmers' demand and did not want "a half-way house" solution.

Initially, mixed signals emerged from the meeting as to whether there would be a strike. One source said there were "voices" calling for a strong union response to the Bydgoszcz incident, but another predicted that there would not be a general strike call.

Local Solidarity branches all over the country heeded the national praesidium appeal to hold off on strikes or other protests pending the decision of the coordinating commission.

The local Bydgoszcz branch, together with several others, criticized Mr Walesa and the national presidium as being "too mild."—UPI and AP.

Lira devaluation draws communist fire

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 23

The sharpest but not the only allegation of ineffectual behaviour by Signor Arnaldo Forlani's Government after the devaluation of the lira comes today from the communists.

The Administration, in the words of Signor Fernando di Giulio, the Communist Party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, "is nonexistent. It is a juridical fiction".

Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper that could not be accused of favouring the communists, comments of non-government, and of a refusal by the political parties to adopt unpopular decisions for fear of losing support in the local government elections fixed for the spring.

Signor Renato Altissimo, a senior Liberal, said today that the Government had devalued under the pressure of a situation "become unmanageable by its own negligence and against all the promises it had made".

There were rumours last week that the Government might not survive last night's emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

The fears for the Government's future were mainly caused by clear signs of differences among the four parties comprising the coalition. On Friday the Government was placed in a minority twice in Parliament, once on income tax concessions. The Government's proposal was defeated in favour of a communist amendment.

The devaluation and the rise in interest rates came at a moment of particular pessimism. Public opinion was shocked to an unexpected extent by the verdict on Friday of the Catanzaro Court of Appeal which acquitted the people sentenced to life imprisonment by a lower court for being responsible for an explosion in a Milan bank on December 12, 1969 which left 12 dead and 100 injured.

Today the public prosecutor gave notice of his intention to appeal to the supreme court. It is estimated that the court of cassation will need a further two years before reaching its verdict. One of the men sentenced to life imprisonment has already been released.

Fears of unrest, page 15

US admits talks did take place with S Africans

Washington, March 23.—Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American Representative to the United Nations, met secretly last week with a senior South African military intelligence officer, the State Department and Pretoria officials said today.

The statements directly contradict earlier assurances by the State Department that no members of the South African military delegation had met any senior American officials.

The Kirkpatrick meeting with Lieutenant-General van der Westerhuizen, head of South African military intelligence, took place on March 15 in New York.—UPI.

Leading article, page 13

Vietnam war veterans pay heavy social price

From Michael Leapman
New York, March 23

Men who fought in Vietnam suffer from more social, psychological and medical difficulties than those of their age who did not, according to a Government study published today. Men who were involved in actual combat are the worst affected.

The eight-year study by the Centre for Policy Research here was published today in five volumes. It began as a privately-funded project but was later taken over by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Veterans' Administration, both Government bodies.

There are 2,800,000 men in America who fought in Vietnam. A sample of 1,340 was taken for the study. Of these, about a quarter had fought in Vietnam, a quarter had served elsewhere and half had no military history.

Those who had been in Vietnam were found to have greater problems with drink, drugs and crime than the others. They also had trouble getting jobs and forging relationships.

The findings conflict with a view previously expressed by the Veterans' Administration that former Vietnam soldiers had generally adjusted well to civilian life. Mr Bob Muller, the executive director of Vietnam Veterans of America, commented: "It finally provides an absolutely clear mandate for programmes to be developed to meet the continuing needs that Vietnam Veterans have that result directly from their military service."

A plan to establish centres to help former servicemen practically and psychologically is one of the Government projects threatened with cancellation in President Reagan's latest round of budget cuts.

Amid a mass of statistics, the report shows that only half the Vietnam war veterans were able to get white collar jobs, compared with 69 per cent of others in their age group. Unemployment among black former soldiers is especially high.

Only 20 per cent of the white war veterans completed college degrees, while among blacks only 7 per cent. Of those who had been involved in "heavy combat", 24 per cent have been arrested for crimes, compared with 14 per cent of their overall age group.

Phantom crash

Ansbach, West Germany, March 23.—A United States Phantom fighter crashed into a mountain on a training flight over Bavaria today, killing both pilots.

Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement is renewed without fanfare as political relations remain frosty

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 23

Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow, today signed a new Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement, extending for another two years arrangements that bring some 160 British students and 20 teachers to the Soviet Union each year. The agreement also provides for prestige tours by orchestras and theatre companies in the two countries.

The new agreement differs little from the present one expiring next week. But one telling detail has been altered: after a week of negotiations, the British side succeeded in having the word "friendship" removed from the preamble, and both sides now declare that the agreement serves to strengthen only such things as understanding and mutual cooperation.

The change, small but symbolically important in the cool post-Afghanistan phase of Anglo-Soviet relations, comes at a time when it might otherwise look as though Britain is resuming the dialogue with Moscow, so sharply cut back in January last year.

On Wednesday, Mr Julian Bullard, a Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is coming here for two days' of talks with a Soviet deputy foreign minister, as part of a regular bi-annual political exchange.

Last week, Sir Curtis had a rare interview with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and earlier this month Mr Viktor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, in an equally rare interview, delivered a message to Mrs Thatcher from President Brezhnev.

After a preliminary meeting in January, British trade officials will also be coming to Moscow in May to talk about the development of trade between the two countries.

All this gives an impression that Britain, the West European country that took the toughest line over Afghanistan, is ready to resume normal dealings with the Russians. It is a false impression. Mr Brezhnev more correctly summed up Anglo-Soviet relations at the recent party congress when he said that they were "stagnating."

The Soviet leader maintained that this was not the Russians' fault, and suggested Moscow was keen to see a thaw in the present frosty relationship. But Britain, which has traditionally had distant ties with the Russians and alone of the main West European countries has no important historic, trade or political links with Moscow, does not see any real change in Soviet policies that would lead to such a thaw.

Whereas West Germany has a vital need to keep open is channels of political communication to the East, however serious the international situation, France believes it has a special role to play as a cultural and political bridge to Moscow, and Italy enjoys substantial trade with the Russians, Britain on the other hand has nothing of substance to link it with the Soviet Union.

Britain's relations with Moscow are, therefore, largely determined by the overall world situation. And the present Conservative Government takes a tough line with Moscow for ideological reasons, while being seen here as the closest to Washington among America's West European allies.

When Sir Curtis, following a request last month, saw Mr Gromyko, Afghanistan and world affairs naturally figured prominently in their brief talk.

The Russians, however, are eager to divorce such matters from bilateral relations and do not admit that Afghanistan or Poland can or should have any influence on them. The Tass report of the meeting said the Russians were eager to see better ties with Britain, and were themselves making an effort to achieve this.

The Soviet press has recently spoken of the need for greater cultural contacts and on every occasion the Russians are eager to use official contacts to give an impression of business as usual with London.

This is precisely what Britain wishes to avoid at present. But, on the other hand, Britain recognizes that a dialogue of some kind must continue, and is therefore going ahead with the meetings which all happen to be clustered in the space of a few months.

The Soviet Union would not worry if Britain did freeze political contacts altogether. The country is of importance to Moscow only in a negative sense, as a key member of the Nato alliance.

The Russians have no need to woo the British, and it suits them to have a Western country that can be held up as an example of decadent capitalism, social unrest and economic decline. The Soviet press constantly portrays Britain and British policies in a very poor light.

But the Russians, like the British, do not want to disrupt established channels of communication.

Though the channels may be clogged at present—no one is seriously expecting the Russians to signal any change in Soviet policies during their talks with Mr Bullard—they exist still to be used when needed.

But the time is not ripe for any expansion of the cultural exchanges, nor does Whitehall favour Government participation in bringing large Soviet ballet or theatre groups to Britain, as this would probably be taken by the Russians as a signal of the end of British disapproval of Soviet policies in the political arena.

Surveys show extreme right yearning for Führer state and hatred for democracy

Spectre of Nazi past rises again to stalk West Germany

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 23

What West Germany needs is a "Führer" or a strong single party; politicians are layabouts and philanderers; the Bundeswehr is a bunch of hippies. This, according to a survey, is what one in eight Germans believes.

The same number also think that wealth has ruined the country's moral fibre and foreign workers are a deadly threat to the race. They believe the Allies started the Second World War and forced an alien drug and disco culture on the Germans, suppressing their natural virtues: decency, morality and love of the fatherland.

One in three, according to another survey, has strong antisemitic prejudices. Nearly half harbour "negative feelings" towards Jews. Twenty-seven per cent believe that "some races are by nature more immoral than others".

The extremists, the survey found, tend to come from small towns and villages or the fringes of big cities. Many are farmers, few are trade unionists, often they are unskilled workers.

Encouragingly, the survey found that the large majority of extremists were older people, the wartime generation who had not been able to adjust. West Germans under 40 were "largely resistant to any form of neo-Nazism". Only 4 per cent were between 18 and 21.

The antisemitism survey also found that anti-Jewish feelings grew stronger towards the lower end of the social scale.

The two surveys, published during the past few days, would suggest that many more Germans cling to the mentality of the Nazi past than was hitherto believed. But the findings of the first survey have met with some scepticism among public opinion analysts.

They emerged from a study of right-wing extremism commissioned by the Chancellor's Office in 1979 amid alarm at increasing right-wing terror attacks and the spread of Nazi-type propaganda and emblems.

For a year an institute in Heidelberg studied right-wing writings and conducted psychological interviews with neo-Nazis, militants, Nazi punks and right-wing students. It compared the results with the views of 6,968 other Germans representing a cross-section of the population.

The results of the first survey, which are being kept under lock and key while they are evaluated by experts in the interior and Justice ministries, were revealed in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* last week.

Thirteen per cent of the electorate—5,500,000 Germans—have an extreme right-wing outlook, it found. The main characteristics were "a Nazi view of history, hatred for alien groups, democracy and pluralism and an excessive veneration for the *Volk* (German people), fatherland and family".

Another 37 per cent of the population had unspecified authoritarian leanings, although they rejected Nazi beliefs, it said.

Two poll analysts approached independently, were doubtful whether the right-wing element in West Germany is really as high as 13 per cent. Each put it at around 5 per cent—half the size it was 10 years ago.

The neo-Nazi National Democratic Party polled less than 1 per cent in last October's election.

Typical right-wing extremists, according to the survey, hate anything different from themselves—young people (who should be brought up "like young dogs" with beatings), homosexuals and social misfits. The 4,500,000 foreign workers were a danger to the German race and identity. They want the death penalty brought back, work camps would restore "discipline and order", summary trials, concentration camps and execution would take care of terrorism.

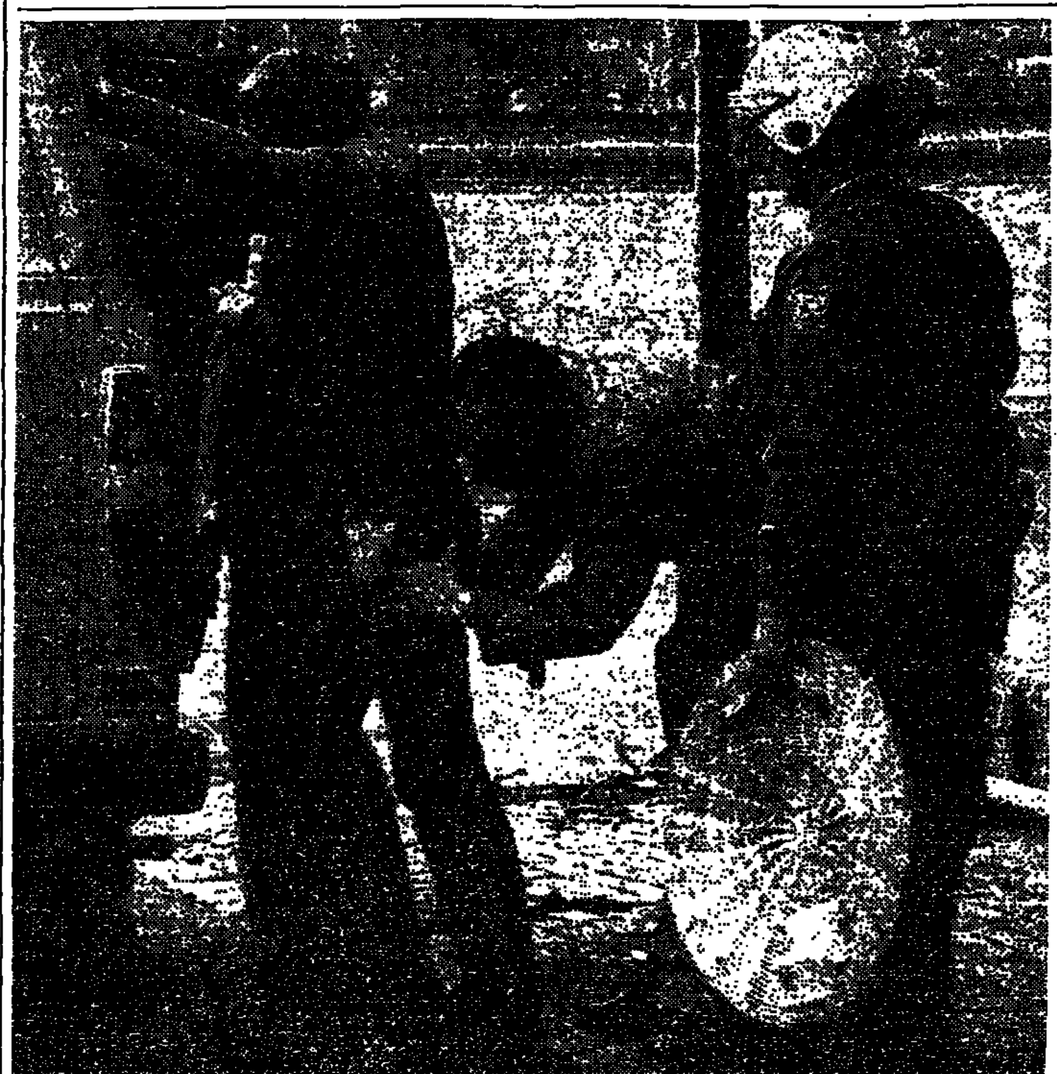
They yearn for a "Führer state" or a single strong party. Democracy is an aberration of thought. Parties and unions damage community spirit. Politicians are layabouts "each with a secretary sitting on his lap" and who represent only "their own interests and whoring". Eighty per c journalists "should be l up instantly".

The second survey by Badi Panahi, a socio found that 14 per cent of Germans believe that have a harmful influenc the "Christian-Western ture". However, the majority think they are people and good citizens.

Extreme right-wingers the Allies and, in part the Americans for the Germany is in. They fo it an alien political which has destroyed G values

Both surveys contained ings. The Heidelberg pointed out that the 37 pe of citizens with author leanings had feelings of lost, threatened and pow they shared a hostili foreign workers

The Panahi survey that period of social depr or disturbance could aggressive feelings among Germans towards min



Zurich violence: Police searching young people yesterday for weapons and drugs outside the Free Youth Centre in Zurich which was occupied over the weekend after being closed by the authorities. Sixty arrests were made.

The weekend violence came after the failure to reach a compromise between the city fathers and young activists, who reject what they believe to be Switzerland's bourgeois lifestyle (Alan McGregor writes).

The Zurich Municipial Council had hoped further disorders in the city would be prevented by its announced intention of refurbishing—at a cost of £100,000—the disused Limmatstrasse factory that had served as a centre for youth, until closed by police last September. These hopes were shattered on Saturday

An authorized peaceful march with 6,000 participants changed character in mid-afternoon when passing the youth centre. A group cut its way through the barbed wire and several hundred people followed. The march organizers were told that the youths would not be allowed to remain

Police, using tear gas and water cannon, forced an entry against a shower of bricks. Dispersing through side streets, demonstrators resorted to "guerrilla tactics"—erecting barricades and hurling bricks, steel balls and petrol bombs at approaching police.

Pakistan Day reveal[s] opposition's weaknes[s]

From Trevor Fishlock
Rawalpindi, March 23

National Day in Pakistan today, which had been seen as a possible source of trouble for President Zia ul-Haq, instead served as a reminder of the impotence of resistance to his martial law regime.

Apart from one report of a small protest in Karachi—swiftly broken up by police, there were no incidents in the country.

By rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks, and either jailing them or banishing them to the countryside, General Zia has emasculated political opposition.

It was his good fortune, too, that his opponents had presented to him, as if on a dish, the hijacking affair, which has discredited the banned Pakistan People's Party. The affair left his rivals demoralized, frustrated and unpopular.

Moreover The Movement to Restore Democracy, the umbrella under which nine political groups gathered last month to call for General Zia's departure and an end to martial law, has proved to be as fragile as its critics predicted. Three groups have dropped out and the movement's future is doubtful.

It is not so much that the President has gained in strength, but rather that the opposition has shrunk. Considering that the opposition's lines of communication have been effectively severed by the arrests, there seemed little possibility that anyone would be able to mobilize a big demonstration against military rule today.

Bazaars were bustling and relaxed, and though the police were seen in major centres, they kept a low profile. There was no army presence. General Zia knows full well how inflammatory the sight of troops on the streets can be, and he has been concentraring on building a stronger police force.

The centrepiece of the day was a parade in Rawalpindi at which the President took the salute. He arrived in a horse-drawn carriage accompanied by Lancers in scarlet tunics. Applause for him seemed rather less than enthusiastic.

He and his guest, President Touré of Guinea, inspected the parade as bagpipes played the Skye boat song. Gener[al] watched the forces march followed by the rumb tanks and guns, which hoping the Americans wil ment in a large way, with modern equipment.

After the military there was a procession of ile tableaux showing a ture, spinning, weaving, ing and the bright and d costumes of Pakistanis. was not, however, a woman in the procession

No doubt President Zi confident that after the he had taken, Nationa would pass quietly. B problems remain; he failed to find some way commodating the politic democratic dimension. a has not responded to t mands for a free press. new Cabinet is not take iously because the civili it are political nonentitie

Meanwhile there is f tion and resentment amo dents. Colleges and un ties have been closed f months because of unres students are falling behin their studies and are bec increasingly angry. Ex tions have been post which means people cann their degrees and start in professions.

There is in Pakistan days a sense of stalema tween ruler and ruled. those who yearn for c there is a certain sullen feeling of defeat.

Anxious India: India h mitted that its relations Pakistan have received a back", but has blamed I bad for it (*Kuldip Nayar from Delhi*).

The reasons listed i External Affairs Min annual report are: warranted "interference Indian internal affairs, att to raise the Kashmir que in international forums. plans for manufacturing n weapons.

"Attempts to internatio Indo-Pakistani differences Kashmir are in contrave of the Simla agreement an viewed by India as a towards retarding the pr of normalization", acco to Delhi.

The rift between Indi Pakistan has been incre for some time, particularly the installation of the R Administration in Washin

Occupation art starts Paris furore

From Charles Hargrove
Ottawa, March 23

An exhibition on the trends of French art from 1937 to 1957 includes a section on the German occupation of France has aroused strong feelings because of the display of three works by Arno Breker, the official sculptor of the Third Reich.

A number of artists invited to take part in this exhibition due to open soon in the Pompidou Centre in Paris, asked in a statement whether the organizers had weighed the consequences of their decision to include him

The statement which is signed, among others, by Hans Hartung, Wilfredo Lam, Alfred Manessier, Etienne Martin, Edouard Pugnon, Pierre Soulages, Antoni Tapies, Bram van Velde, Zao Wu-ki, Pierre Alechinsky and Messagier, says that "in 1942, thanks to the fire power of Hitler's army, Arno Breker, a mediocre sculptor, occupied the Orangerie.

"At the same time, throughout occupied Europe, artists were prevented from exhibiting their works because they were Jews, members of the Resistance, exiled, or in prison".

On the one hand Hitler persecuted "degenerate art" and on the other, the statement says, he gave his patronage to Arno Breker, his favourite sculptor: in 1981, for the organizers of the Paris-Paris exhibition, "cultural gangsterism becomes a cultural fact".

A small relief by Breker and two busts including one of Wagner are to be shown, in the section devoted to the German occupation, as well as "Paris-Metro" by Dubuffet, "Les Rues de Paris" by Fougeron, "L'Adieu" by Laurens, "L'Hommage a Callot" by Georges Gruber and "Les Otages" by Fauvrier.

Works of artists of the Arp group, including Saunia Delaunay, who went to Grasse, Surrealists who had fallen back on Marseilles, drawings made in concentration camps, and works by interned German artists, like Max Ernst, Hans Reichel, Hans Bellmer and Wolls are in the exhibition.

Breker was a pupil of Maillol and specialized in monumental sculpture. The exhibition of his works at the Orangerie from May to July 1942 was an official occasion designed to boost the policy of collaboration with the Germans

Softer line in Belgrade on Marxist critics

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 23

Six weeks after seven dissident university professors were finally removed from their teaching posts in Belgrade the Yugoslav authorities have gone back on their decision and agreed to allow the professors to work in the newly founded Institute for Social Research.

The move marks a new approach on the part of the Yugoslav authorities towards Marxist dissidents. It comes at a time when there are numerous other concrete indications of a relaxation of the political atmosphere.

The case of the seven Belgrade professors had been indicative of the regime's attempts to stifle all independent criticism. But this is now changing.

The professors had, in fact, been barred from teaching five years ago but they continued to receive 60 per cent of their pay, while the authorities made repeated attempts to persuade them to accept jobs outside the university in order to prevent them from direct contact with students.

At the beginning of this year, they were finally removed from their posts. But, shortly afterwards secret negotiations were initiated by the authorities. In order to meet the professors' demand to be reinstated, the authorities set up the Institute for Social Research and invited them to join with a view to following current developments in Yugoslavia.

This is a sign of changing attitudes. For years the seven Marxist philosophers were fiercely attacked for their unorthodox views. As recently as six weeks ago, they were accused of trying to exploit Yugoslavia's economic difficulties for political ends.

Praxis, the magazine founded by the professors, was banned five years ago. However, an international edition of *Praxis* is to be launched next month in Dubrovnik. Professor Mihajlo Markovic, its newly appointed joint editor-in-chief, had his passport seized six weeks ago to stop him from travelling abroad. This decision will now obviously be resolved.

In recent months, many leading Yugoslav politicians have been voicing serious misgivings about the policy pursued hitherto by the authorities towards various critics of the regime who were publicly attacked without being given a chance to publish their views and thus enable Yugoslavs to reach their own conclusions.

The advocates of a dialogue with all who accept the Yugoslav form of socialism point out that the new generation now entering the political scene wants clear answers to current questions and demands the democratization both of society and the party.

West African states unite to tackle conservation

By Tony Samstag

A score of West African states signed a treaty yesterday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, creating a three-year, $4.4m (£1.8m) conservation project for the coastal region.

The agreement is the latest in the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), which has instigated similar "action plans" in the Mediterranean, the Gulf, the Caribbean and the Red Sea.

The coast of West Africa suffers from many of the same pollutants that affect European waters: waste oil from ships travelling the offshore corridor from the Indian Ocean to Europe, sewage and industrial effluents from coastal cities, and agricultural run-off including pesticides and fertilizers.

Scientists are also concerned at the extent of coastal erosion caused by building, land reclamation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Priorities under the action plan would include training in coastal management, the creation of facilities for inspecting tankers before deballasting, waste control legislation and environmental assessement.

The West African region, as defined by Unep, includes Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire.

Chad rules out early vote on Libya merger

Ndjamena, March 23.—Chad must have a democratically-elected Government before it can hold a referendum on the proposed merger with Libya, Mr Ahmed Acyl, the Foreign Minister said.

The time was not yet right for an election. One might be held later this year or next

A plan to unite the two countries was announced in Tripoli on January 6 after Libya intervened militarily to end Chad's nine-month civil war.

"The interim Cabinet must be succeeded by a democratically-elected Government whose leaders could put the issue before the people in a referendum", Mr Acyl said.

"The statement on fusion was a statement about intentions only. At the present moment there is no plan for a referendum".

His comments indicated that the Libyan forces, whose arrival caused international controversy, would remain. —Reuter.

Court hears of plot to oust President of Kenya

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 23

A magistrates court here was told today that a Nairobi businessman and another Kenyan had attempted to obtain arms and ammunition from Kenya Air Force personnel in order to remove President Moi, who succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978.

Andrew Muthemba, a businessman and member of the Kikuyu tribe, was alleged to have said he was a member of a group which wanted the Kenya Government to "revert to where it had been". President Kenyatta was a Kikuyu.

President Moi is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe.

Mr Muthemba is charged with treason (which carries the death penalty), while Dickson Muiruri, unemployed, is charged with misprision of treason (which carries a life sentence).

Neither is required to plead at the preliminary inquiry, at the end of which Mr Fidahussein Abdulla, the magistrate will rule whether a *prima facie* case for trial in the High Court has been made out.

Reading the charges to the two accused, Mr Abdulla said that Mr Muthemba had told an Air Force captain: "The big man and a few of his close associates will have to go."

Giving evidence, Captain Ricky Gituchi told the court he had made contact with Mr Muiruri after a corporal had reported being approached by him. The captain said Mr Muiruri took him on the roof of a Nairobi office and told him he was a lawyer and a member of the Kenyatta family. "He named a few big names", and said the group already had grenades and timing devices, Captain Gituchi said.

Obote opponents control large areas of Uganda

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 23

Armed groups opposing the Obote Government in Uganda control large areas of north-west Uganda, and have cut off the town of Moyo, diplomatic sources said today.

Ugandan opposition sources said several hundred former Amin soldiers had entered Uganda from neighbouring Zaire and the Sudan, linking up with hundreds of deserters from the Ugandan Army, who had joined them in the area.

"They are not Amin men, they are Ugandans who want to return to their former homes after being in exile sinc[e] fall of Amin in 1979 Ugandan underground sp man said.

He said contacts had made between the ex-sol and the Obote Governmen they were not satisfied assurances offered for safety in Uganda. "So they decided to fight."

Ugandan sources claim two or three groups ar volved, and have crossed Uganda at several points.

The situation in the *Nile and Madi districts of n* west Uganda has been conf for several months.

Reagan visit fails to resolve Canadian doubts

From John Best
Ottawa, March 22

A pipeline costing $23,000m (about £8,700m) that appears to be going nowhere and a fisheries treaty that has been torn up are continuing to hinder good relations between the United States and Canada.

The recent state visit here of President Reagan, did little if anything to resolve the two issues.

The pipeline is intended to take natural gas from Alaska's north slope across Canada to markets in the Western and south-western United States.

An agreement by the two countries to pave the way for the huge project, said to be among the largest construction enterprises undertaken, was signed nearly four years ago.

The Canadian Government was, if anything, keener than the Americans, largely because of the stimulus to Canada's economy.

But the project immediately encountered delays in Washington, and it has been ensnared there ever since. Barring a miracle the deadline originally set for completion of the pipeline, January 1, 1983, will not be met. And some people here wonder whether it will ever be built at all. The main problem is financing.

The sceptics were not reassured by what Mr Reagan had to say about the pipeline on his Ottawa visit. Referring briefly to it in his speech to a joint session of Parliament, he said: "We strongly favour prompt completion of this project based on private financing."

The key words are "based on private financing". Potential backers in the United States have been reported to be holding out for some kind of government guarantee for the project, the cost of which has gone up threefold since the agreement was signed.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, put the best face on President Reagan's well-qualified remark, talking about the "commitment" and the "assurance" he had given to see the project through.

Commons opposition members saw the matter somewhat differently.

The Canadian Government is in an especially vulnerable position, because last summer it authorized construction of a so-called "pre-build" portion of the line in southern Alberta. It is to be linked to the main trunk line when and if the latter is built. But in the meantime it will carry Alberta natural gas to America.

For the time being at least a project designed to transport gas from one part of the United States to another has been transformed into a facility to carry Canadian gas to the United States. The pre-build is expected to be completed within months.

The fisheries treaty, signed more than three years ago, established a formula for dividing the catch between American and Canadian fishermen operating off the east coast.

New England senators on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, responding to constituents who believe American negotiators have struck a bad bargain, blocked ratification of the treaty—and Mr Reagan, recognizing that there was no hope of getting it through, withdrew it from the Senate agenda days before he came here.

Canadian authorities expressed "profound disappointment and regret" at the move, and Mr MacGuigan reiterated an earlier warning that Canada would henceforth seek advance commitments on ratification before signing treaties with the United States. Most observers here are sceptical that this would work.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government is reserving its position on a Washington proposal to refer an East Coast boundaries dispute to a panel of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration. In the past it has resisted suggestions that this might be "decoupled" from the much more inflammable fisheries question, but Ottawa's hand may be forced.

Kampuchea polls held for first time since 1979

Bangkok, March 23.—Citizens of Phnom Penh went to the polls yesterday to elect people's revolutionary committees for city wards and surrounding villages,

Voting is under way at local level throughout Kampuchea and will lead to the election of a 117-member National Assembly, probably next month, according to earlier reports. The elections are Kampuchea's first since Vietnamese-led forces toppled the Khmer Rouge Government in January, 1979.

Most of Phnom Penh's 144,548 eligible voters, including Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, Mr Pen Sovan, the vice-chairman, and other government officials cast their ballots early —Reuter.

Waiter loses £4m tip

Munich, March 23.—A waiter in an Italian café here found to his astonishment that he had become a millionaire overnight when a bank draft for about £4.2m was mistakenly credited to his account. When the mistake was discovered, the money was transferred.

Brazilian politicians find it hard to com[e] to terms with the Workers' Party

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo, March 23

Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula", president of Brazil's Workers' Party (the PT), who is free pending his appeal against a two and a half year sentence which is unlikely to be heard before the end of the year, faces more charges under the national security law in Manaus, on April 9.

The charges, of incitement to disobey the law, and to class violence, arise out of an incident in the Amazon state of Acre in July. After speeches by Lula and other PT leaders, a man who was alleged to have murdered a union leader was himself murdered. Lula could be jailed for between two and ten years if he is found guilty and, as with the earlier sentence, if ratified, this would remove him from politics for five years after his release.

Senhor Abi Ackel, the Minister of Justice, in recent meetings with party leaders concerning proposed changes to electoral laws, has refused to see Lula. The Workers' Party is something of a cuckoo in the Brazilian political nest, and not only the Government but the other parties are having considerable difficulty accommodating it.

In recent union elections, the clandestine Communist Party allied itself with the parties of the right to prevent the PT candidate being elected. This seems to be part of an unwritten agreement between General Golbery do Couto e Silva, the regime's *éminence gris*, and large sections of the opposition, not to rock the political boat before elections in 18 months time. Spain's recent attempted coup is being given as an example of what can happen if the extreme right is given an opening.

Brazil's proportional representation system is almost certain to be changed to a constituency system similar to the one in Britain. This, according to government managers, is to ensure electoral stability. But it will also ensure that the government party wins far more seats

The Communist Party, which has submerged itself within the largest opposition grouping, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, is anxious above all to achieve the legal status it has been denied for so long, so it will go along with the changes in exchange for a tacit ur standing that it will be l ized later on.

The Workers' Party is b ally non-ideological. Se Luis Inacio says his models Europe's social democrats.

However, with or wit Lula, the Workers' Party ably had to come into bein about this time. It is ma up for its own lack of orga tion and consistent leader with a sometimes un alliance with the church, its powerful and widesp base communities. As t groups are without ideol they are willing to place th selves at the service of L party.

The PT is now also gai considerable support from middle class,

So Senhor Luis Inacio, his unpredictability, the that he can't be bought and because of his allia with the Church, hitherto Government's harshest critic a major threat to the st quo. For this reason Government is anxious, if to remove him from the po cal scene, at least to hob him. So the trials of Lula likely to continue.

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PARLIAMENT, March 23, 1981

Minister asks public to keep away from foot-and-mouth areas

House of Commons

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a statement about the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, appealed to the public in the affected area to keep off farmland where there was livestock and to collaborate with farmers in the observance of the restrictions.

He said that it was too early to forecast the likely pattern of developments.

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab): Is he continuing to curb imports that could be disease carriers and what cooperation has be had from France? What measures is he taking to disinfect passengers and to check yachts and small boats?

I take it he is still following the policy of slaughter and compensation and not that of vaccination? What is happening to the movement of milk in the affected areas?

What power has the Government today that it did not have in the last major outbreak in 1967 and does he think that further legislation might be required?

Mr Walker: There is no lack of collaboration with France. In cases where there is an outbreak in France, there is total restriction of movements of meat, and even restrictions of movements into France, let alone into Britain. The quarantine applies to live animals, so there is no problem there.

The Government is operating a policy of slaughter and compensation. From time to time there are critics of this policy, but it has kept Britain free for 13 years from this dreaded disease. France, which operates a system of vaccination, has had outbreaks in the last 13 years on a bigger scale than Britain.

The Milk Marketing Board have a code of conduct to be observed the moment an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease takes place. This is being operated.

It is a reflection upon the speed with which action was taken that before the confirmation took place at 1 a.m. on Sunday, the lorry containing the milk from the affected farm was stopped in southern England and the milk was duly heat treated and destroyed and the lorry was cleaned.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Is the source of the strain exactly the same as the one in France and the Channel Islands? Was it wind blown, which seems a fantastic thing?

Mr Walker: It is impossible to say what is the source of the infection, in the sense that it could be carried by wind, by starlings or other birds.

I think it is unlikely that it came from Jersey in that only two cattle have contracted the disease there, both of which were immediately slaughtered. There has been no further outbreak since and the strength and direction of the prevailing winds tends to imply that it was less likely to have come from there than from Brittany.

If it is from Brittany it is the longest distance on record that the disease has been carried by wind.

The 16 cattle that were moved were mixed with some others, making a total of 35. These were sold to a member of farmers and dealers and it is a tribute to all concerned that all 35 cattle have been traced and by early this afternoon will have been tested. Most were tested this morning and of those there were no positive results.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C): He will have the full support of the House and the farming community when he takes whatever steps are necessary, even if some people may say that he is over-doing it, to stop the disease from spreading in this country. Has any progress been made in trying to find a cure for this terrible disease?

Mr Walker: There have been developments in vaccine, but on the science available to us at present there is no doubt that the slaughter and eradication has proved a more successful policy not only in this country, but in a number of others which pursue it.

From time to time we shall have to take rather ruthless and unfair decisions, perhaps slaughtering animals uninfected in the cause of seeing it stopped.

Mr John Robertson (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab): Can the minister confirm that if, unhappily, this develops into a major epidemic, the department has sufficient staff to cope, in spite of the cutbacks?

Has he access to sufficient funds to foot the bill for compensation?

Mr Walker: Yes. There could come a situation where more veterinary staff would be needed and I made arrangements this morning that staff from the veterinary profession as a whole could be quickly recruited, but I do not envisage that that situation will be reached. It was not reached in 1968.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C): Will he investigate the position in the Isle of Purbeck from which large parts of the Isle of Wight are visible and there are clearly migratory bird routes between the two islands.

The area is criss-crossed by footpaths. Will he examine the possibility of these being restricted even though it is not in the area covered by restrictions?

Mr Walker: I will immediately look at that to see whether we should take the action suggested.

Sir Angus Maude (Stratford upon Avon, C): What steps has the minister been taking to persuade France or our other partners to harmonize their foot-and-mouth controls with ours which, over the years, appear to have been the only truly effective ones.

Mr Walker: I have no criticism of the French Government that when they have an outbreak, in spite of their vaccination policy, they pursue a slaughter policy and take speedy action.

Mr Pym not yet cast in the role of conductor

The remarkable thing about the so-called leaks of the budget was not their accuracy but their inaccuracy, Mr Francis Pym, Paymaster General in charge of Government information, said.

During questions about the coordination of Government publicity during the past month, Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab) asked: Were the details published in the Sunday press prior to the budget coordinated publicity?

Asked by Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C) if he had been appointed to the coordination, Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C) replied: Yes, but we are constantly reviewing its effectiveness. (Labour laughter.)

Mr Atkins: Does he think ministers have done enough to get over to industry the value of the cut in minimum lending rate?

Mr Pym: Ministers have made every effort to get this message across. The CBI have already made an estimate of its actual value—£700m.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab): We are satisfied with the coordination of Government publicity during the past month. We would like in future greater coordination of publicity to be around the more interventionist theories of the Minister of Agriculture rather than those of the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Pym: It would be ungracious not to accept his compliment. (Laughter.)

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Does he remember the well-known dictum of Lord Melbourne about Cabinet responsibility: "It does not matter what we say, as long as we all say the same thing". Does he agree?

Mr Pym: I have not so far cast myself in the role of conductor, but perhaps I should consider the possibility. (Renewed laughter.)

He added later: We are launching a programme to make more widely known the benefits and changes that have been made to the benefit of those who start up small businesses.

Mr Charles Morris, an Opposition spokesman (Manchester, Openshaw, Lab): Bearing in mind the unpopularity of the Government, what criteria for success should we have in mind when judging the Government's publicity?

Mr Pym: In the last analysis it is the success of Government policies that will count. The presentation of those policies is closely related to the policies themselves. Everyone knows the difficult time this country is going through and the depth of world recession.

We have many important decisions to take. People are hoping that we shall be reasonably successful in the reasonably near future. Government policies have to be presented in the light of that situation.

Staff dispute cuts sitting to seven minutes

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The first day of the session for discussion of farm prices and fisheries policy ended after only seven minutes because of the strike by Parliament's staff in the controversy over the venue for sittings.

A decision will be made tomorrow morning whether the session can continue, **Mme Simone Veil**, the President of the Parliament, announced.

As today's session opened **Signor Marco Pannella** (Italy, TCGD) rose on a point of order to interrupt Mme Veil as she was about to make an announcement.

He said the session was not validly open because there could not be simultaneous translation of speeches.

Herr Martin Bangemann (Germany, LD) said the dispute causing the interpretation problem was most serious for the future of Parliament. If everyone did not make an effort to overcome the dispute, Parliament itself would be endangered.

Mme Veil said the bureau which organizes the business, and she had been at pains in meetings at all levels with staff representatives to guarantee the necessary conditions which would enable the institution to operate.

Unfortunately (she continued) I have to report that, so far, our efforts have failed. The staff committee insisted, as an essential condition for dialogue, upon a bureau commitment to organize some parliamentary activities in 1981 in Luxembourg. The chairmen of the political groups could not give such an undertaking.

It had been decided that a decision would be made tomorrow morning at 9 am whether it was possible to continue. As for today, as it was not possible to have interpretation of all languages, she would have to adjourn.

Curb on buying of shares by 'concert parties'

House of Lords

The Government intended to bring forward amendments to the Companies (No 2) Bill to deal with so-called "concert parties", **Lord Trefgarne**, Under Secretary of State for Trade said when the committee stage on the Bill resumed.

He said these were difficult and complex matters and proposals on disclosure of share interests would be brought forward as soon as possible, but he could not comment at this stage on the exact nature of the provisions.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L) had moved a new clause (Disclosure of substantial individual interests in share capital carrying unrestricted voting rights: parties acting in concert.)

He said it was intended to force the disclosure of all who held more than 5 per cent of shares. It gave powers to the Secretary of State, if necessary, to limit the voting rights of those who did not disclose their identity in relation to shareholdings when they became more than 5 per cent.

Lord Trefgarne said the Government did not consider it appropriate to deal with the matter of "concert parties" by regulations.

Since second reading, it had reviewed the position with particular reference to the parliamentary timetable and he was pleased to say the Government now considered that it would be able to bring forward its own proposals.

The new clause was withdrawn.

Lord Trefgarne said later that the Government remained firmly committed to the abolition of the register of company names. The passing of an amendment last Thursday when peers voted by 96 votes to 90 in favour of keeping the register was a technical reverse not a defeat.

The committee stage was concluded.

House adjourned, 7.45 pm.

Exchequer getting bulk of revenue

A substantial proportion of the Government revenue had been received during the current Civil Service dispute, **Sir Geoffrey Howe**, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a statement.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Those who take part in or connive at such disputes can hardly expect to be sheltered from the consequences of their own actions.

Will he be cautious before he allows Government borrowing to increase beyond an irreducible minimum? The time has come when the mere possession of a grievance does not entitle those holding it to inflict lasting damage upon their country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey, C): I have a great deal of sympathy with his points and certainly accept his advice to be profoundly cautious before allowing borrowing to go beyond an irreducible minimum.

Substantial monthly fluctuations in the level of Government receipts are normal. I agree with him about the position of the people involved in industrial action in this country and can assure him that people in the Civil Service, as elsewhere, who do not perform their work, who refuse to perform normal work, or are on strike are not entitled to payment through this period.

People should break away from the habit of moving from grievance, however genuinely felt, to the infliction of damage upon the rest of the country and fellow citizens.

In face of the offer already available in the Civil Service pay dispute there is, at present, no need for strike on the grounds of pay or conditions of service.

A Labour MP: Derisory.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: MPs who describe the offer as derisory must take account of the fact that money on offer is money which comes from taxes levied on the rest of the community, many in the community having accepted pay settlements less than that on offer.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer (Batley and Morley, Lab): The civil servants are acting with great restraint. They could bring to a halt payment of pensions, supplementary benefit, child benefit and many other important benefits.

Would he confirm that the Government is receiving less than half of the general tax revenue which it might otherwise expect to receive?

As a result of the unilateral tearing up of a long-standing pay agreement and what appears to have been a vindictive campaign against the Civil Service, this Government has brought into danger good industrial and management-employee relations.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is sadly the case that in a society as complicated as ours many people have it within their power to bring aspects of society into disorder and worse than that.

Our society can only hope to survive if people refrain from taking such action and if people who are enjoying basically secure jobs and who have a not insubstantial offer refrain from taking action of this kind which could do such damage.

Pay arrangements for civil servants are some 25 years old and have operated without some kind of change only on a few occasions during those 25 years. That is a matter to be regretted.

The Government is anxious to move towards establishing arrangements which determine pay of non-industrial civil servants with the objective of establishing an ordered and agreed system which takes account of all relevant factors and which will command widespread acceptance.

Mr William Clark (Croydon, South, C): Civil servants not only enjoy security of employment but good holidays and inflation-proofed pensions. The offer of 7 per cent is well in excess of the wage settlements that have been happening in the private sector. Is it not time we looked again at the terms of contract of the civil servants?

If, indeed, they are going to enjoy all those benefits, which are much better than the private sector, should we not see whether they are breaking their terms of contract and whether they are still entitled to all those benefits?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: In any review all those factors should be taken account of altogether. I hope that those who are still persuaded to take this action will consider fairly and sensibly the Government's willingness to look for an agreed and orderly way of deciding pay in the future and reflect upon their security of employment, the generosity of the offer made and agree to take a more reasonable view.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service (Swansea, West, Lab): It has taken the Prime Minister's usual tactic of trying to bully those whom she believes to be weak to unprecedently unite every Civil Service union behind this strike.

The Prime Minister, having pledged her support for the pay research unit during the election, refused to publish its findings, unilaterally abandoned its 25-year-old procedure and imposed an incomes policy, not on the private sector, not even on all the public sector, but only on that part of the public sector she thought to be weak.

Unlike in her bullying of her Cabinet "wets", has not our hectoring Prime Minister on this occasion chosen opponents who are not willing to be continually humiliated and belittled in public?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is a long time since I had the privilege of answering questions from Mr Williams. I am sorry to say he has not made any improvement in his style.

I regret that he has chosen to take this occasion, when the nation is being substantially harmed by the strike, to deploy abuse on the Prime Minister.

Existing arrangements for the determination of pay in the public service have frequently had to be suspended. They operated unsuspended only on a minority of occasions.

It is for that reason we are anxious to join with the unions in seeking an agreed and orderly arrangement for the future.

In the meantime I hope we could count on the support of the Opposition in the plea for normal working to be resumed as soon as possible.

Shares in gas pipeline an option for future

It was not intended that private shareholdings will be made available at the moment for the North Sea gas gathering system but it was an option for the future, **Mr Hamish Gray**, Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) had asked for a statement on the progress made in financing the gas-gathering system for the North Sea.

Mr Gray (Ross and Cromarty, C): The gas gathering organizing group has invited parties with an economic interest in the project to consider participation in the financing.

The Bank of Scotland is discussing interim bank financing with a group of banks, and I understand a report will be submitted soon to the organizing group.

Mr Douglas: Is it intended that the report should be made available to Parliament for discussion? There is increasing disquiet that the Government is raping the gas industry to the tune of £1,600m and scraping round the private sector to get funds to finance this important gas gathering system.

Mr Gray: It would not be suitable that such a report should be made available to Parliament because it is part of commerical negotiations. There is nothing which Parliament could contribute at this stage which would be beneficial.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): Can he confirm that work on the gas gathering pipeline is up-to-date? When are we going to see private share ownership of the gas gathering pipeline system?

Mr Gray: I can confirm that arrangements for the gas gathering system are up-to-date. The organizing group are making good progress. About £8m has been spent with pre-construction surveys.

It is not intended that private shareholdings will be made available at the moment, but this is an option for the future.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat): There is some concern that there has been slippage in the timescale in relation to the financial arrangements for the gas gathering pipeline. Will he look into these complaints?

Would he also take on board that the Norwegian gas gathering pipeline may be going ahead at the same time. That will bring combined demand for pipeline barges and other hardware which might push prices for items up to a high level if the equipment can be found.

Mr Gray: These things do take time. There is a large quantity of gas and an enormous amount of money involved. It would be unrealistic to think arrangments could be concluded overnight.

The Norwegians must make their own decisions. Even at that, I think it unlikely the Norwegian pipeline would compete with our pipeline. We believe our pipeline will be completed in the 1984-85 period which has been envisaged, and we do not anticipate the Norwegian pipeline can compete with that for progress.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): The delays and uncertainties with getting this scheme off the ground are doing damage.

Mr Gray: I could not disagree more. I do not think there is any apprehension by the companies. Naturally everybody wants to see this off the ground as soon as possible, but these negotiations are vitally important both to the companies and the Government and must take a little time.

Ban remains on notetaking in public gallery

Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House said that the Services Committee, having once more looked at the present arrangements, had recommended that no change should be made in the rule prohibiting the notetaking by visitors to the Strangers' Gallery of the Commons.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C): While expressing extreme regret at that decision, will he acknowledge that this ridiculous rule about no notetaking in the gallery is a relic of a bygone parliamentary age which has no place in the Parliament of the 1980s.

Mr Pym: I respect his opinion but it is one I personally do not share. I do not think it is necessarily widely shared in the House.

The essential purpose of the Strangers' Gallery is to enable people to observe and listen. If this permission were granted, it would result possible in a considerable number of persons waiting a long time to take notes and reduce the number of people who go into the gallery.

The Services Committee have looked at this twice in the recent past and came to this view after careful consideration. It is one I must support.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): Is he seriously suggesting that the public gallery would be full of people desperately taking notes of our proceedings? (Laughter.)

The absurdity of this is obvious to everybody. It is a devaluation of the traditions of this House if we include one which is so absurd and idiosyncratic.

Mr Pym: The Services Committee, which comprises MPs from Mr Dubs's party as well as from my own, came to a different conclusion and one which I think the House would support.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on overseas aid. Opposed private Bill: Lloyds Bill, second reading.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, committee. Debate on effect of increase in petrol duty.

Scottish councils have choice of giving back grant or lowering their rates

Scottish local authorities proposing excessive expenditure have been given a straightforward choice of either giving back a portion of rate support grant to the Government or giving back a similar sum to their ratepayers, under a group of Government new clauses and amendments added to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland (Ayr, C) moved a Government new clause (Redetermination and lowering of regional, district or general rate), which was considered with other Government new clauses and amendments, during the report stage of the Bill.

He said that the Government had always emphasized its wish to ensure that the effect of the Bill would be to bring about moderation in local spending, but not if it was to the detriment of ratepayers.

The new clause complemented the provisions in the Bill and offered a major potential benefit to ratepayers whose authorities were proposing excessive and unreasonable expenditure.

It would give to authorities who were facing a reduction in rate support grant an opportunity to look again at their spending plans and set a lower rate for the year than the one they had announced previously.

In that way, local ratepayers would be able to benefit immediately from the chance to prune the budget in a way which they could not do at present, because as the law stood a rate once determined by an authority could not subsequently be altered.

The new power which the clause sought would be exercisable not only where he, as Secretary of State, had laid a report before Parliament as regards an authority, but also where an authority had reason to believe that such a report would be laid. The powers would be available for use right up to the time when he formally intimated to that authority that a reduction in grant had been made.

If an authority took advantage of that power to reduce its expenditure and its rates, it would be his intention not to proceed to withdraw the appropriate amount of grant.

In efect (he said) the clause will give a straightforward choice to authorities who are proposing excessive and unreasonable expenditure. Either they will have to give back a portion of rate support grant to the Government or give back a similar sum to their local ratepayers.

That should not be a difficult choice for an authority to make if it had any regard for the interest of its ratepayers.

A Government amendment would extend his powers to reduce rate support grant in certain circumstances. The new power would be available in respect of the financial year 1981-82 and it could be used to reduce the rate poundage already struck earlier this month.

It was sensible that the new power available to local authorities should be effective at the same time as the Secreary of State's extended powers to reduce rate support grant, since it was only in circumstances where a local authority faced an order reducing its element of rate support grant that it could exercise its power to reduce it through rate poundage.

Two more clauses on prohibition of using sums from loans fund to offset reduction of rate support grant or diminution in amount of resources element and on consent to certain local authority borrowing, gave authorities other inducements to prune their planned expenditure without recourse to higher rates or to borrowing.

An authority would have free recourse to borrowing to make good its fall in revenue income resulting from a reduction of rate support grant and that supported the other powers he was seeking for reductions in expenditure levels.

It closed off access to loans fund money to offset reduction in rate support grant. All authority money must pass through the pool which was the loans fund.

It was just not practicable to deal with public expenditure that the country could not afford.

This measure would be applicable from today to ensure that there was no lack of effectiveness in the clause. It would help to concentrate the mind of local authority members by reducing high levels of expenditure.

The new clauses amounted to a most important safeguard for ratepayers all over Scotland who were deeply concerned at what they had heard and read about rate increases being proposed. It was not only individuals but businesses and small industries which were wondering whether the increases they were expected to meet would make businesses unviable.

The government was giving a major reassurance to thousands of ratepayers that they did not necessarily have to face the increases which some of them feared.

Mr Donald Dewar, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) said that these proposals were the consequences of the Secretary of State's own legislation. The result had been unfortunate and he had now realized that he had got it all wrong. They were faced with these far-reaching and complex long-stop provisions.

The Opposition objected to Clause 13 of the Bill, which provided for a reduction of rate support grant where a local authority's estimated expenditure was excessive and unreasonable, as an obnoxious attack on local government independence.

The Government had cobbled together this selection of new clauses in a desperate attempt to find a way around the inevitable consequences of the blunt weapon which had been imported into the Bill in the form of Clause 13.

There would be a massive administrative burden upon local authorities as a result of the new provisions. The new clauses were all part of an engine of oppression—Clause 13.

However, if they were going to have this kind of bludgeoning and coshing of local authorities the first new clause at least offered the authorities an option and he would not advise Labour MPs to divide against it. They would, however, divide against the two other clauses being discussed because they were a basic infringement of the right of authorities.

The first new clause was agreed and second new clause was carried by 180 votes to 139—Government majority, 41, and the third new clause was agreed to.

No firm proposals for rebuilding Iran embassy

The Government should take steps to ensure that foreign governments would not continue to flout listed building control, **Lady Birk**, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said during questions.

The Earl of Kinnoull (C) had asked whether the owners of 16 Princes Gate, the former Iranian embassy which was damaged during the rescue operation last year, and which is a Grade II listed building, intended shortly to restore it and whether a dangerous structures order was being contemplated in view of the building's present condition.

The Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said he understood Westminster City Council had served a dangerous structures notice on the owners and had erected temporary scaffolding. However, the city council had not yet received any firm proposals from the owners for the restoration of the building.

The Earl of Kinnoull: It is an unsatisfactory situation that this listed building, among a terrace of listed buildings, should remain in a dangerous structural condition for more than 10 months.

If the owner had been anything other than an embassy compulsory repair would have been invoked by now. Is the Department of the Environment in touch with the embassy and pressing for an early undertaking that repair will take place?

The Earl of Avon: He goes too far. This is a quite exceptional situation. I understand an informal approach has been made to the local planning authority by the agents acting for the Iranians. Westminster City Council have informed them they wish to see the building restored to its former state.

This is something we are all interested in. It will take time.

Lady Birk: I appreciate the speial circumstances of this case and am aware of the problems raised by diplomatic immunity and the desire of the Foreign Office not to offend foreign missions.

In view of this and also what has happened to the Chinese embassy in Portland Place will the Government take steps to ensure that foreign governments will not be allowed to continue to flout listed buildings control which apply to all other citizens? This is a difficult problem faced by all governments but it is getting rather serious.

The Earl of Avon: Regarding the Chinese mission's properties, in October, 1973, the then Secretary of State granted outline planning permission and listed building consent for the partial demolition of these buildings and the erection of a new embassy behind the existing facade. Detailed planning permission was granted in October, 1978. These consents provoked little comment at the time.

However, when demolition work began towards the end of last year the district surveyor became very concerned about the structural condition of the main facade.

On the basis of his report Westminster City Council gave permission for them to be taken down in the interest of public safety. The Government it looking at the situation and will keep a close eye on it.

Move to change planning law on sex shops fails

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) moved a new clause (Sex shops) which is concerned with planning regulations governing such premises.

He said that under the new clause anyone operating or seeking to operate premises as a sex shop or a shop dealing in sex magazines and sex aids would need to get planning permission for the specific use.

Local authorities considering such applications would have to have regard to the interests of amenity and the proximity of the premises to schools, churches and other shops.

If the application was granted the local authority could grant permission subject to conditions such as access, display and external advertising.

Under present planning law permission was not needed to change the use of an already existing shop into a sex shop. There was a gap in planning law.

What was objectionable was that even if there was no opposition in principle to such establishments, there could be no control at local level over the location and placing of such enterprises and their advertising.

Under existing planning law there was no way under which there could be local decisions taken about whether such facilities should be provided in the area.

Mr Peter Fraser (South Angus, C) said there were areas where it would be inappropriate to find sex shops being opened. It was because he believed that local authorities should be given power of control over matters such as access, display and external advertising that he hoped the House would give careful consideration to the new clause.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) said the sex shops were a manifestation of the declining standards of society. It was right the House should be worried about this.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab): What we have is a manifestation of the capitalist ability to exploit every possible greed.

Mr Walker: Some of the most socialist countries in Europe are the ones which exploit sex shops the most.

Mr Ernest Ross (Dundee, West, Lab) said sex shops were an extension of society where the prime motive was greed rather than need.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) said the Government was not convinced that this was a matter for planning. Planning was a well established part of the law but planning considerations might not be related to the sort of moral considerations that arose.

There was an argument for saying that if society wished to exert control over the spread of such shops, licensing might be appropriate. The Government had come to no firm decision at this stage as to whether the existing law was sufficient to deal with problems of this kind.

I do not (he said) exclude the possibility that some form of licensing may be considered appropriate or that the planning laws themselves may turn out to be one means of exerting some form of control.

The new clause was rejected by 163 votes to 114—Government majority, 49.

Law Report March 23 1981

Court of Appeal

Bank has right not to honour letter of credit

United City Merchants (Investments) Ltd v Royal Bank of Canada

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Griffiths

[Judgments delivered March 13]

The Court of Appeal held that a bank is entitled to refuse to pay under a letter of credit where the relevant bill of lading presented by a seller is false and fraudulently made by a third party for whose actions the seller is not responsible.

Dismissing an appeal by United City Merchants (Investments) Ltd from Mr Justice Mocatta, who had dismissed their action against the defendants, the Royal Bank of Canada, their Lordships also held that a letter of credit which is issued in respect of a contract rendered unenforceable by the Bretton Woods Agreement Order in Council, 1946, is similarly unenforceable.

Article VIII, section 2(b) of the schedule to the Order provides: "Exchange contracts which involve the currency of any member and which are contrary to the exchange control regulations of that member maintained or imposed consistently with this Agreement shall be unenforceable in the territories of any member."

Mr David Hirst, QC, and Mr Anthony Blair for the plaintiffs; Mr Christopher Staughton, QC, and Mr Richard Wood for the defendant bank.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that the action was brought for payment under an irrevocable transferable letter of credit issued by a Peruvian bank on instructions from a Peruvian company (Vitro) and confirmed by the defendant bank to the amount of US$794,502 in favour of an English company (Glass Fibres), who assigned their rights to the plaintiffs.

Vitro agreed in 1975 to buy manufacturing plant and equipment from Glass Fibres by means of the letter of credit. Shipment was to be from London to Peru on or before December 15, 1976; and payment was to be made in London by the bank's London branch by sight drafts against clean bills of lading. The goods were shipped on December 16, and the bank rejected the documents when presented by the plaintiffs, who issued a writ against the bank.

The first question was whether the judge was right in holding "that the court should not, by enforcing the confirmed credits, enable the Bretton Woods Agreement . . . to be avoided."

Mr Hirst argued that the court was bound by the authority of *Sharif v Azad* ([1967] 1 QB 605) to enforce the letter of credit; alternatively, the judge was wrong not to give effect to the autonomy of an irrevocable letter of credit.

Glass Fibres, at the suggestion of Vitro, had agreed to double the price of the goods to $662,086 and to remit the excess price to a company in Miami (Nanke) associated with Vitro.

The bank claimed that "the sale contract and the letter of credit . . . were monetary transactions involving the manipulation of currencies disguised as an agreement for the sale and purchase of goods . . . the . . . contract and credit were exchange contracts within article VIII 2(b) of the Bretton Woods Agreement; and are unenforceable in England by reason of the Bretton Woods Agreement Order in Council, 1946, being contrary to the Exchange Control Regulations of . . . Peru: . . ."

If the letter of credit contract between Glass Fibres and the bank was considered in isolation, it was a contract to pay dollars against documents. It contained no agreement to exchange one currency for another, ie, it was not an "exchange contract": see *Wilson, Smithett & Cope Ltd v Terruzzi* ([1976] QB 683).

But a contract would be an estate contract if it was a monetary transaction in disguise. The letter of credit contract came into existence in order to pay the dollars required by the underlying contract of sale. It was a necessary step on the way towards the ultimate exchange of US dollars for Peruvian soles. It was part and parcel of a scheme to defeat Peruvian exchange control regulations.

His Lordship agreed with the judge that the sale contract was a monetary transaction in disguise and was rendered unenforceable by the Order in Council.

Mr Hirst submitted, however, that the sale contract had no relevance to the contract sued on. The former contract, he said, was a separate, independent, autonomous contract, and the bank were not concerned with it but only with the documents against which they had promised to pay. He contended that the character of irrevocable letters of credit and a bank's contractual obligations thereunder would be undermined if the court upheld a banker's refusal to honour a particular letter of credit by looking behind it to its object and ultimate outcome or to other contracts connected with it.

Near the present case was *Sharif's* case, where a claim that a cheque was unenforceable under the Order in Council failed. That case depended on its special facts and should not be applied to enforce actions on a letter of credit.

The court should not enforce a contract declared unenforceable by article VIII 2(b) by looking at a letter of credit in isolation. International trade required the enforcement of letters of credit, but international comity required the enforcement of the Bretton Woods Agreement.

In his Lordship's judgment, the courts of a country which was a party to the Agreement should do their best to promote both international comity and international trade. That double duty could best be carried out in the present case by enforcing the part of the sale agreement which did not offend against the law of Peru, and refusing to enforce the part which was a disguised monetary transaction. If the article were the only defence to the plaintiffs' claim, his Lordship would proceed to allow the plaintiffs part of their claim.

By a respondents' notice the bank contended at the appeal that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover anything since, on the facts found by the judge, the bill of lading presented by the plaintiffs, though conforming on its face with the terms of the credit, was false and made fraudulently by the person who issued it.

The judge had found that an employee of the loading brokers, who were the agents, not of the plaintiffs, but of the carriers, an American company, had fraudulently altered the date of shipment from December 16 to 15 without the knowledge of the plaintiffs. If the bill of lading had stated the truth that the goods were received on board on December 16, the bank would have been entitled and bound to refuse payment.

There was no authority, English or American, counsel conceded, directly deciding that the fraud of a third party, such as the maker of the bill of lading, was or was not a good defence to a claim to be paid in accordance with the terms of a letter of credit.

Was the defendant bank, when it knew that it had been intentionally deceived as to a date material to its liability to pay, right to refuse to honour the plaintiffs' letter of credit?

In his Lordship's judgment, the plaintiffs, though innocent, should bear the loss. Accordingly, the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, agreeing, said that once any payment was made by the bank under the letter of credit, effect was given to an exchange contract contrary to the exchange control regulations of Peru.

It was well settled that the opening of a confirmed letter of credit constituted a bargain between the banker and the vendor of the goods, which imposed on the banker an obligation to pay, irrespective of any dispute there might be between the parties as to whether the goods were up to contract or not. Under a letter of credit, the contract was to buy documents, not goods.

The established exception to that rule was that a bank ought not to pay under the letter of credit if it knew that the documents were forged or that the request for payment was made fraudulently in circumstances where there was no right of payment: see *Hamzeh Malas & Sons v British Imex Industries Ltd* ([1958] 2 QB 127); *Edward Owen Engineering Ltd v Barclays Bank International Ltd* ([1978] 1 QB 159). However, those cases were concerned with the relevance or irrelevance of disputes between the buyer and the seller of the goods, the general rule being that they must settle those between themselves and that they were no concern of the bank. Their Lordships, however, were concerned with a situation in which the court, by virtue of an international agreement, had an obligation not to enforce a certain species of agreement.

The *Sharif* case was a decision on very unusual facts and it could be properly distinguished. In that case, there was no contravention of the Pakistan exchange control regulations, both parties being resident in England. There was no question that the payment under the cheque had the result of giving effect to an exchange contract, since payment had already been made to the defendant's brother prior to the action; and the claim was considered in relation to section 30 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, whereas the autonomy of a banker's letter of credit from the underlying sale contract was of a different character.

Accordingly, the appeal would have been allowed to the extent of enabling the plaintiffs to recover no more than the amount due and owing in respect of the true and proper purchase price of the goods and the cost of the freight, but for the point raised in the respondents' notice.

To find an acceptable basis for the fraud exception to the banker's obligation to pay under a letter of credit, it was necessary to go back to first principles. The buyer had arranged with the bank to provide finance for the seller, in the seller's country, on delivery of certain documents. The banker's authority or mandate was to pay against genuine documents. It was the character of the documents, not their origin, that must decide whether or not they were "conforming" documents, ie, documents which complied with the terms of the credit.

Moreover, the bank was prepared to provide finance to the exporter because it held shipping documents as collateral security for the advance and, if necessary, could have recourse to the buyer as instructing customer and the exporter as drawer of the bill. It was therefore of vital importance to the bank that it should not take up worthless documents.

Should a fraudulently completed bill of lading by a third party be treated by a bank as a conforming document if it was aware of such fraud and its source? If it was correct that it was the character of the document that decided whether it was a conforming document and not its origin, then it must follow that if the bank knew that a bill of lading had been fraudulently completed by a third party, it must treat that as a non-conforming document in the same way as if it knew that the seller was party to the fraud.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, also agreeing, said that provided judgment was only given for the cost of the machinery and freight, nothing would be done under the letter of credit that involved a breach of the Peruvian exchange control regulations and our courts would have honoured the Bretton Woods obligation to give their assistance in the protection of the currency of another country that was a party to the Agreement. Comity required no more, so if matters rested there, judgment should be given for the cost of the machinery and freight but refused in respect of the surplus dollars destined for Miami.

It would be a strange rule that required a bank to refuse payment if the bill of lading correctly showed the date of shipment as December 16, yet obliged the bank to make payment if it knew that the document falsely showed the date of shipment as December 15 and that the true date was the 16th.

The document was a dishonest, not a genuine, document and the bank was entitled to reject it.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Nicholson, Graham & Jones; Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.

PERSONAL also on pages 22 and 24

Fashion

by Suzy Menkes

Sporty shorts, centre: blouson jacket £16.99 in beige, green or grey from Marks & Spencer. Hand-knitted cotton sweater by Lumière £75 from Taylor & Hadow, Beauchamp Place, London SW3, Kes, St Christopher's Place, London W1, and Roxy, Kensington Church Street. Checked bermudas £7.99 in green, sand or rust from C & A. Gloves by Dent-Fownes. Earrings by Corinne Edwards from Howie, 138 Long Acre, London. City shorts, above: Seersucker jacket £45, culottes £37.50, striped T-shirt £9.50, blouse £25 in khaki, lemon, red, ocean blue, or white, all by Jean Cacharel from the separates department at Liberty's of Regent Street. Mules £29.99 from Russell & Bromley. Gloves by Dent-Fownes. Bag and belt by Mulberry from 32 St Christopher's Place, London W1 Secret shorts, above: Madras check divided skirt £17 by French Connection

from Connections of 11-12 James St, London WC2 Eden Walk, Kingston-upon-Thames, all branches Friends and Cane of Walton Street, London SW3. H knitted cotton sweater by Suzanne Russell for Roc £79 from Elle of Bond Street, Graffiti of Beauche Place, Whistles of Covent Garden and Avril B of M Keynes. Ballerina pumps £6.99 in bronze or gold selected branches of Saxone and Dolcis. Earrings b Glanville from Christopher Trill, 17 Catherine Stre London WC2. Necklace from Cassoo, 24 Rose Str London WC2. Bangle by Turq.

Straw hat by Edward Mann.

Photographs by: Peter Waldman

Hair by Zak at Zachary Simons, Marylebone High St, London W1

Divided loyalties

I cannot put my hand on my hips and tell you that I believe in shorts.

The fashion designers would have us show our legs again, and I am rather in favour of that. But the tide of bermudas and culottes, safari shorts and playsuits is only just lapping the edges of the fashion departments. Buyers too are nervous of shorts, uncertain how they will be accepted by a race of women not known to look our best in retreat.

Because I wish the fashion business well I am loath to tell you to bypass altogether a look which was the kingpin of the Spring collections. But I feel a sense of divided loyalties between my role as a fashion writer and the reality of dressing for today.

Why? Where? When? are the three questions to ask yourself when buying any new outfit. To fit into your wardrobe, shorts must also answer these criteria.

Probably the easiest way to accept shorts is in their traditional role of a holiday outfit, when they have a definite place and purpose. Shorts have never been as much a part of leisure clothing in Britain as they are in Germany, Scandinavia and the United States (where bermudas are accepted weekend wear for the oddest shapes and sizes).

Long shorts, cut straight as though they were cropped-off trousers, and with crisp turn-ups, are a strong theme for Spring and Summer. You wear them with a shirt, a blouson jacket or a long sweater if you are at all doubtful about the rear view (just as we all do with trousers). The crunchy cotton hand-knits that are increasingly fashionable for the Summer look particularly good with these sporty shorts.

For a more tailored approach, the long shorts have a natural partner: the safari jacket. This is a good look with a T-shirt and a tan and can be dressed up in White Man style with jungle accessories. You need to be young and have a sense of fun to get away with it.

When I was in Paris last month I saw shorts being worn for city wear with tailored jackets, exactly as though someone had taken the scissors to a conventional trouser suit. That can be stunning if you have style, but I found almost no tailored shorts suits in British shops. Those that are around are high fashion and expensive, and strictly for those with thighs far thinner than their wallets.

The culotte skirt has been a part of gallic dressing ever since the French first started to reinterpret the British Look. Two generations have passed since the British schoolgirl wore a divided skirt on the hockey pitch, but the style still seems to be irreversibly related in this country to sport, and especially to women golfers.

This is a pity, as the divided skirt and matching jacket makes a chic suit that will take you to work without exciting ribald comments (and without even revealing the divide until you sit down.)

Most of the culotte suits are imported from France, Italy and Germany (or Finland, where they are also popular). The divided skirt on its own looks rather good with a sweater for weekends, so you would be justified in paying for a well-cut outfit.

Many designers have hedged their bets for this Spring by making suits with either shorts or a skirt in the hope that you might buy both to go with one jacket. There are also divided skirts which are so concealed by voluminous folds of fabric that even your best friend could not tell that you were not wearing a skirt.

These kind of secret shorts are cheating on fashion but may be a wise buy if you are doubtful about when you can wear shorts.

The one common denominator to the diverse styles shown on this page is that they are all in cotton. Designer shorts shown at the S collections looked very chic ir silk, the fabric falling in gentle as cotton does not. But the clearly believe that the sporty are the only outfits which w well received by the buying pub

The most popular shorts crisp cotton poplin, in the tradi safari colours of sandy bei white, or Madras checks. The Indian cotton is also used fo culotte skirts and for the mat blouses or jackets that form th half of the outfit.

High summer shorts also co beach fabrics such as tow (particularly good-looking wi cotton poplin blouson jacket lin the same material). They also printed in wild jungly pattern that giant leaves, plants and flo reared on Bio-feed, undulate a the hips.

A long hard look with a rea mirror is perhaps the first essent



Drawings by Duncan Mil.

Left to right: Rose print cotton blouson £31 and cuffed bermudas £12 both by French Connection from Connections of 11-12 James Street, London WC2 and Eden Walk, Kingston-upon-Thames, all branches of Friends and Cane of Walton Street, London SW3. Sleeveless top £19.75 in assorted colours by Stephen Marks from Cane, Connections, Miss Selfridge of Duke Street, London W1, Chameleon Clothes of Berkhamsted and The Warehouse of Glasgow.

Big cotton jacket £26 and bermudas £15 both in rust, red, tan, green or white by Willi Wear from Harvey Nichols, Circus Circus, 14 Drury Lane WC2, Whistles of Covent Garden, His and Hers of Derby and Corniche of Edinburgh. Striped V neck T-shirt by Sun + Sand from a selection at Fenwicks of Bond Street. Belt by Mulberry from 32 St Christophe Place, London W1 and stores nationwide.

Cotton blouson jacket interfaced with Liberty print cotton poplin £4 short-sleeved shirt in matching Liberty print £29 and cuffed shorts £23 in lapis blue or green from the Nile Valley collection from the Liberty D Department. Jousse T-shirt £8.25, in royal blue, red or white, all fro Liberty's of Regent Street.

Madras check jacket £77.50 and matching side buttoning culottes £39 pink or blue madras, also in plain khaki or white from Kamikaze of Sloane Square, and Elle of New Bond Street, Manchester, Reigate an Brighton. Three button T-shirt by Sun + Sand from a selection Fenwicks of Bond Street.

هكذا من الأصل

Sculptors' drawings with a life of their own

Drawings and Watercolours by 13 British Artists
Marlborough Fine Art

Drawings
Nicholas Treadwell Gallery

Leonard Baskin
Cottage Gallery

Bonnard, Roussel, Vuillard
J.P.L. Fine Arts

Henri Edmond Cross: 24 Early Drawings
Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

Raoul Dufy
Theo Waddington

Artists of 'The New Yorker'
Langton Gaallery

A Continuing Process
I.C.A.

Contrary to popular supposition, there is no particular reason why a painter or a sculptor should be a draughtsman too. Whether an artist can draw or not certainly does not "prove" anything about his ability in his chosen field. All the same, there are many painters and sculptors whose drawings are compelling, whether merely by-products of the central creation, or conceived as works-in-themselves.

A surprising number of shows around London at the moment bear witness to this. Among the 13 gallery or ex-gallery artists represented in the current show of British drawings and watercolours at Marlborough Fine Art (till April 10) two, Henry Moore and John Davies, are thought of primarily as sculptors, and the relations between the drawings shown and their sculptors are obvious. Yet the drawings automatically take on an independent life of their own, offering in a small compass almost as vivid an insight into the imaginative worlds of the artists as their much larger dimensional work. The vision is immediately recognizable, even in another medium.

Most of the other artists included have evidently, even if large-scale oils are their first love, refused to look down on the drawing, and the drawings of Frank Auerbach, for instance, with their evidence of long processes of modification and refinement, must take as much time and thought as most of his paintings. There are some wonderful Sutherland watercolours from the 1940s, probably quite unrelated to larger paintings: with the drawings of the 1970s we know that most were preparatory stages, but as a rule the watercolour sketches (or rather, blueprints) are much preferable to the ultimate work, which usually lost a lot in concentration and intensity in the process of rather mechanical inflation. There are also some characteristic Pipers of country houses and churches, demonstrating at least the remarkable consistency of his style over nearly 40 years; some glowing and richly coloured Bill Jacklin watercolours of figures in dark landscapes or shadowy interiors which are all of a piece with his most recent oils; and some particularly appealing semi-abstracted landscapes by the least familiar (and youngest) of the artists represented, David Walker Barker.

Nicholas Treadwell is the sort of gallery owner who likes to set his artists particular tasks (or throw them specific challenges), so one may guess that most of the drawings in his present show at 36, Chiltern Street (till April 4) were the product of a special request on his part. And some of the most impressive come from the gallery artists we least associate with the medium. Mandy Havers's drawings, such as *Monkey Man*, might be (may be) carefully worked out studies for her uniquely disturbing sewn-leather sculptures, but in their own way pack just the same sort of punch, somewhere below the belt. Malcolm Poynter's drawings are as menaced and mysterious as his lifesize body-mould sculptures; Harry Holland's black-and-white drawings have the same dreamlike, and sometimes nightmarish, quality as his oils; and several other of the familiar figures at this gallery, especially those who specialize in obviously funny or caricatural painting and sculpture (David Roft, Eric Scott, Mike Francis) come off if anything better in this less pretentious-seeming medium.

With an artist as versatile and various as Leonard Baskin, having his first real London show at the Cottage Gallery, 9, Hereford Road, Bayswater, till April 4, it is impossible to say what might be the by-product of what. Certainly he is, as anyone familiar with his illustrations for *Crow* and other books by Ted Hughes will know, one of the most brilliant draughtsmen in the world. Otherwise, though familiar almost to the point of being hackneyed in America, he seems to be remarkably little known here. But this show will reveal him as a finely expressive sculptor, a master of most graphic processes, particularly wood-engraving and etching, and—though this we can divine only indirectly—a superb designer and illustrator of the book beautiful through his (alas, at the moment quiescent) Gehenna Press. The marching with Ted Hughes was one of those seemingly inevitable confluences of like minds: Baskin, too, lives in a world of half-invented, half-forgotten myths where it is impossible to draw clear distinctions between animals and plants and men, and many of his most compelling works in all media are those which dramatize the processes of transformation and osmosis—a man becoming a bird, or a bird becoming a man; a plant about to tear up its roots and run. It is astonishing that he has reached his sixtieth year before being given a comprehensive one-man show over here; but obviously, better late than never.


John Davies: *Head with figures in background*, 1979-80

There is little doubt that the three artists represented in the new show at JPL Fine Arts, 24, Davies Street, Bonnard, Roussel and Vuillard (till May 14), or Raoul Dufy at Theo Waddington, Cork Street (till April 16) or Henri Edmond Cross at Hazlitt Gooden and Fox, Bury Street (till March 27), all of them inheritors one way or another of the Impressionist revolution, turned on most enthusiastically to colour and regarded full-scale painting as their final and proper medium. And yet it is clear that all of them were obsessive draughtsmen, too, constantly scribbling down tiny observed notations of the world around them in sketchbooks, whether they foresaw some further use for what they noted or not.

More to the point, as far as we are concerned, is the self-sufficiency of the sketches. Oddly, since Cross was primarily a Pointilliste, his line in ink or pencil is crisp and precise, catching details of architecture or human pose and movement with practised economy. It is hardly necessary to dilate further on the wonders which may be extracted from the sketchbooks of Bonnard or Vuillard—in the JPL show Vuillard emerges as a supreme master of the scribble that says it all, though some of the larger drawings, such as *Les Mains*, a depiction of (presumably) a musician, intended perhaps as a study for an unpainted picture, are wonderful, and of the small finished paintings *La Pelouse*, a symphony in green dots, in unforgettable. Roussel is, of course, less familiar, and though there are a couple of fine drawings, I doubt if you would get much of his measure without knowing the paintings, particularly of his Nabi phase. Dufy is, well, Dufy: never profound, sometimes merely formula (you feel he could have turned out those brightly coloured racing and harbour scenes by the dozen in his sleep), and yet with the saving graces of charm and *joie de vivre*. One or two of the pure line drawings here hint at something more rigorous and *dépouillé*—a way he could have gone, perhaps, if not seduced so delightfully by his own facility.

No doubt, now, about the devotion of the artists of the *New Yorker* at the Langton Gallery, the World's End (until April 11) to drawing as such. It is not always so easy—the problem recurs with cartoonists—to work out how much of the effect produced by any individual piece lies in the drawing and how much in the caption. Peter Arno, for example, or the inimitable Charles Addams, offer keys to a private vision (though in Arno's case it is of a very public world), and it would be artificial to be too purist about exactly how they get through to us. The same goes for some of the (now) lesser-known cartoonists, such as my own particular favourite, at his best ineffably Fortyish, Richard Taylor. But with William Steig there can be no doubt: the nervous line exactly defines, and no captions are needed to tell us exactly what we are seeing, and why it is funny-peculiar or funny-ha-ha.

On the subject of draughtsmanship (along with much else) there is a very revealing show on at the ICA. After you have looked at the show-of-the-book-of-the-television-series *Artists in Print* downstairs, do not omit to climb up to something grimly labelled *A Continuing Process: The New Creativity in British Art Education 1955-1965* (till April 19). It is best to look, then have a coffee and skim through the accompanying book, then go back. For the interest, not at once apparent, is the participation of such high-powered artists as Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton in a scheme to teach students the rudiments of design in the most participatory way imaginable. Their working drawings, particularly Pasmore's, are often beautiful in their own right, and certainly tell us more about their own creative processes than volumes of critical prose.

John Russell Taylor

LPO/Solti
Festival Hall

William Mann

Mozart only once uses the four vocal soloists prescribed for his C minor Mass, in the *Benedictus*. In that movement, the four soloists are pursuing a trail of imitative counterpoint such as J. S. Bach might have thought apt, when suddenly the woodwind (oboes and bassoons) steal in, above them, with sustained chords which sound like the very late Mozart of the last three symphonies and *The Magic Flute*, a style that he did not live to bring to fruition, though it points towards nineteenth-century Viennese classicism.

Until Sir Georg Solti, and the woodwind of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, brought the passage to my notice, in Sunday night's grand yet animated performance (to be repeated tonight), I had not truly appreciated how Mozart's C minor Mass looks forward to the emergent late Mozart, as well as backward to the glories of baroque polyphony which were his special study during those early years in Vienna.

It typifies the diversity of first-rate invention in this incomplete Mass, composed at a time of maximum potency in Mozart's creative career. Among the soprano solos, we may remark how *Laudamus te* follows the brisk, gladsome manner of earlier Mozart (Felicity Lott sang it most beautifully), whereas the *Christe eleison* and the *Et incarnatus est* delve into a much more searching vein of Mozart.

Sir Georg duly made sure that everybody would appreciate these special accesses of invention, likewise the other soprano, Lucia Popp, in easy, crystalline voice—which reminds me to praise Robert Lloyd's firm, forthright bass line in the *Benedictus*, and the excellent blend of the quartet completed by Robin Leggate.

I mentioned the animated quality of Solti's reading, but it was by no means all quick. As fine as anything in the performance was the sustained solemn gait of the *Cum sancto spiritu* fugue, sung with bright confidence by the LPO's chorus, who also shone in the two *Osanna* sections, as brilliantly restored by that ace detective, H. C. Robbins Landon.

Before the interval, Solti and the LPO were joined by Anne-Sophie Mutter for Mozart's G major violin concerto. She though still a teenager, was completely mistress of the music, but not fully involved in it particular drama.

Dexter regards the future from a high vantage-point

Favour and disfavour follow one another all too swiftly in New York. The swing doors of fashion flap to and fro and an entry through the one marked IN can be followed by an exit through the other marked OUT. Few people know this better than John Dexter, who during his stint as Director of Productions at the Metropolitan Opera has had more than his just share of criticism.

This spring he is right in favour because of the outstanding success of *Parade*, the triple bill of Satie's ballet, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias* and Ravel's *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*, which was described on this page immediately after the first night. It was Dexter's brainchild and he had to fight for its life.

"During the whole of my time in New York I've been trying to overcome the prejudice which claims that the Met is a house for grand opera and grand opera alone. But of course you can play the so-called intimate works if you stage them in the right manner. I think we proved that with *Billy Budd* and later *Lulu*. *Parade* is a step in the same direction and something more than that. I wanted an evening that would stretch everyone: the new ballet company, the children's chorus, the stage crew.

"*Parade* is meant to be an entertainment, indeed I actually enjoyed directing it, which is rare for me. The three pieces are all concerned with survival and that particularly French aid to survival, wit. But I hope, too, that its success will prove to be an open invitation to twentieth-century works in the future.

"I remember when we did *Carmelites* here; I insisted on opening it at a Saturday matinée because I did not want the normal first night crowd in. It went down well and the bookings, which were very poor before that opening, suddenly took off. In the middle of the run a member of the board came up to me and said, with a critical tone to his voice: 'You're not really attracting a Met audience'. To his surprise, I agreed, and added that we hadn't really *changed* the audience, we'd just brought a new one in."



John Dexter reckons *The Carmelites* and *Parade* are the highwater marks of his period at the Met. It is quite evident that he was in total sympathy with the works in each case. But directors of production are required to stage operas in public demand which in an ideal world they would pass over to others. He was none too keen on tackling either *Don Carlos* or *Don Pasquale* but feels that in the end they succeeded; *Aida* and *Rigoletto* on the other hand were a different matter. Dexter has now loosened his ties with the Met and taken the title of Production Adviser. He is contracted until 1984 for one new production a season (next year it will be another triple bill, almost a companion piece to *Parade*, devoted to Stravinsky and comprising *Le Rossignol*, *Sacre du Printemps* and *Oedipus Rex*) plus the supervision of his revivals.

"I felt the time had come to pull the chair away from the desk and float a little. In any opera house it is administration that is the killer. I've had more than enough of that, to say nothing of being subject to the vagaries of singers' sore throats and imminent babies.

"The strike at the start of the season had a crippling effect. No one ever gains from strikes, but there are usually losers. On this occasion they were Jimmy [Levine], Tony [Anthony Bliss, the general administrator], and myself. It annihilated the shape of the programme we had constructed, so that *Parade* became the first true new production instead of the *divertissement* in the middle of the season we had planned."

At the moment Dexter is in London preparing Thomas Dekker's *The Shoemaker's Holiday* for the National Theatre. There are indications that despite his understandable distaste for administrative chores in New York he would like to run a theatre company. He came very close to moving to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario, but the appointment was withdrawn at the last moment on the grounds that the company wanted a native Canadian at the helm.

"I can't say too much about that because the whole affair is likely to go to litigation. But I will state, though, that I was dealing with a board of quite outstanding incompetence. I had a season planned and a letter of agreement, which was then withdrawn.

"But, yes, I would like my own company. As a director of plays or opera you are a gypsy, staying a month or so where your caravan comes to rest. Permanency becomes a luxury, which is why I value my garden house outside New York, with the sea and the dogs, where the weekends are spent. So now it is a matter of who offers me the place at the right time. It could have been the Royal Court a few years back.

"'There's a world elsewhere'. *Coriolanus*."

John Higgins

London debuts

The main event in Mark Huggins's programme raised, as good performances usually do, the question of why Fauré is thought to be a pale, illusive composer fit only for minority audiences. This young violinist released all the Op 13 sonata's passion, so that even when the music was moving at floodtide one thought not of his fine technique but of the potency of Fauré's ideas.

Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata, in A major like the Fauré, is music for piano and violin rather than the other way about, and in this work, too, Mr Huggins had an excellent keyboard partner in Robert Spilman. The outer movements were aptly downright, almost fierce, and a sense of melodic direction was maintained amid the long and highly decorated central variations.

Most recitalists nowadays do not consider Saint-Saëns's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso highbrow enough to merit their attention, but Mr Huggins played it with an attractively aggressive sparkle married to exhilarating precision. In Rachmaninov's Vocalise he displayed a lovely tone, sensitively inflected, and a strong feeling for melodic form was again evident in the way the long, originally vocal lines were held aloft. There was an admirable clarity and decisiveness of phrase in Bach's unaccompanied G minor sonata also, and the fugue even generated a dancelike momentum.

Etsuko Terada moved among the Austro-German classics with a more fully justified confidence than many oriental pianists. The sectional form of Mozart's Fantasia K 475 was matched with an air of seeming spontaneity, the richness of its inspiration with a full, warm and thoughtfully varied tone. The initial Molto moderato of Schubert's sonata D 960 became too turbulent too soon but later some very delicate perceptions were evident, as was a grasp of the wide arches of this movement's structure.

Takemitsu's *Les Yeux Clos* of 1979 offered exquisitely cultivated impressionist sounds but without much behind them. It was as well that this was played before, not after Debussy's Images II, which, composed 72 years earlier, used a comparable sort of keyboard writing to considerably more purpose. Far Eastern performers' frequent success with pieces like *Et la Lune descend sur le temple qui fut* tends to confirm the genuineness of Debussy's oriental affinities. Here and in *Cloches à Traders les Feuilles* Miss Terada obtained a luminous clarity that was a joy to hear, and a meaningful differentation of the several levels of texture. Her fingerwork scintillated, also, in Chopin's Grande Polonaise Op 22, but this piece was shown to have an emotional force that, because of the obvious element of display, is glossed over in many performances.

Max Harrison

Fou Ts'ong
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

For a Sunday afternoon piano recital Fou Ts'ong's programme was ideal. It was not too recondite, too virtuosic or too long, and he was rewarded with an almost sold-out hall.

There were some surprises in store, all the same, starting with his unexpectedly bold handling of Mozart. The D minor Fantasia, K397, emerged almost as demonstratively romantic as if an Op 31 by Beethoven. In the C major Sonata, K330, Mr Fou seemed equally anxious to renounce all finicky elegance for the much more basic Amadeus evoked by Peter Shaffer just round the corner. The spirit was invigorating even if the sound itself (except in the Andante) lacked the limpid delicacy of a Curzon or Perahia.

In the past Mr Fou has not been as closely associated with Beethoven as with the composers monopolizing his second half, Chopin and Debussy. So an even bigger surprise for many in his large audience could well have been Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, Op 110, where with simple poise and perfect sense of proportion he got to the heart of things more intimately and movingly than anywhere else in the recital. He found ideal mellowness of tone for its benignly lyrical first movement, and allowed the Adagio to plead without forcing the melody (pedalling was very subtle here). The resurgence of hope in the fugal episodes was finely graded.

Ardour was the keynote of his Chopin group, most (even if not quite all) of it extremely welcome in the resplendent A flat Ballade. In the three Mazurkas of op 59, as also in the posthumous C sharp minor Nocturne, he occasionally seemed to forget the eloquence of understatement, though all came from his heart. Debussy's *Suite Bergamasque* brought much brightly dancing fingerwork. It is an early piece, and he was right not to veil its outlines.

LBS/Steinitz
St Marylebone

Barry Millington

It is no longer a novel concept that much of Bach's music is underpinned by dance rhythms. But translating that realization into practice in the *St Matthew Passion* requires a certain boldness; it is that that makes Paul Steinitz's annual performance with the London Bach Society an unmissable event for many Bach enthusiasts.

The magnificent choruses that open and close the first part are among the most affected in Dr Steinitz's interpretation. The lilt of "Kommt, Ihr, Tochter" gives notice that the performance is not going to be one of massive Teutonic proportions. But Steinitz shows how an understanding of Bach's harmonic rhythms can reveal the profundity of his inspiration no less, and probably a great deal more, than a more traditional performance of the ponderous kind allows.

If the annual Steinitz *Matthew* is now an institution (the first one was given in 1952), it is not allowed to colleot barnacles. Saturday's performance did not, sadly, use original instruments, but the Steinitz approach to bowing, phrasing and other matters is in tune with the best modern thinking.

Nor, over the years, has he been afraid to encourage non-established talent: Penelope Walker, a Kathleen Ferrier prize-winner, here replaced the indisposed Paul Esswood, and tackled the arduous alto role with a maturity that gave both satisfaction and promise of even better to come.

Stephen Roberts and Jennifer Smith, in the bass and soprano parts, were irreproachable: Mr Roberts's expressive line was heard at its most telling, perhaps, in "Komm, susses Kreuz" (with gamba obbligato), while Miss Smith's control made even the three bars of her final contribution a breathtaking moment. She is surely one of the finest singers of the Baroque repertory in this country. Michael Goldthorpe was the tenor, John Noble an insensitive Christus and Ian Partridge an eloquent Evangelist. The LBS were, for the most part, secure and responsive to the text, the Steinitz Bach Players, as always, reliable both as soloists and in ensemble.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Book review

An Open Book
By John Huston
(*Macmillan*, £8.95)

The films of John Huston are more varied than those of most major directors. There is little visual evidence to link them. The dazzling style of his near-perfect 1941 debut, *The Maltese Falcon*, would appear to have little to do with the man who made the overambitious *Moby Dick* in 1956, the absurd *The Bible ... In The Beginning* in 1966 or who arrived at the bare modesty of *Fat City* in 1972. To surprise us further, his next film will be the musical *Annie*.

This biography, while providing the facts of his life, endless anecdotes about actors and an authorized version of the making of his films, reinforces the belief that Huston's main concern has always been to be a director with whom fine actors are pleased to work and, just as important to him, a director who respects the original text in translating a novel or play to the screen.

Huston's reverence for actors undoubtedly stems from his strong friendship with his father, the actor Walter Huston, which drew from Huston the elder one of the high performances of his career, opposite Humphrey Bogart in *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*. And that understanding of actors helped Huston to guide others through their most memorable roles.

Huston was the first to pair Peter Lorre with Sydney Greenstreet, the sinister Laurel and Hardy of *films noirs*. There was a series of splendid films with Bogart, topped by an unlikely team of Bogart opposite Katharine Hepburn in *The African Queen*, resulting in acting beyond the sum of their parts. Unexpected casting was also the key to *The Misfits*, successfully linked the disparate talents of Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable and Montgomery Clift.

Where his encouragement of actors has invariably paid dividends, his indulgence of writers has not always produced a similar return. Arthur Miller's dense script for *The Misfits* had to be overcome by the acting; Truman Capote's version of Claud Cockburn's *Beat the Devil* struggled to hit the right tone; and neither Ray Bradbury's script for *Moby Dick* nor Christopher Fry's for *The Bible* could save them from doom.

A third element of Huston's career has been his radical instincts. He became a critic of his own country and American values by default. McCarthyism chased him away from the United States—"It had—temporarily at least—stopped being my country"—to Ireland and he maintains a contempt for those who betrayed their friends. His two wartime documentaries were uncompromising in telling the truth about the misery caused by war.

For such an intelligent and liberate man, who wrote superior scripts early in his career and who adulated the writing of Hemingway and Eugene O'Neill, it is disappointing that this book reads as if transcribed from taped interviews conducted by an anonymous ghost, perhaps the William Reed credited in an author's note. A writer of Huston's skill should have either written the book himself or given his blessing to an official biographer.

Nicholas Wapshott

Cricket

England leaning to the windward side of the Leewards

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Montserrat, March 23

The Leeward Islands are proving to be no pushover. When play closed here this evening, with one day of the match to go, they led England by 145 runs and still had one second innings wicket left. On a perfect day the Montserratians were provided with plenty of entertainment, a full share of it by the Leeward batsmen. This being the first visit by an England side to the island, it has been a public holiday.

England had to work hard for their wickets against some spirited, indeed exotic, opposition. Stevenson, successful with the ball in the first innings, was hit around this time, but Old and Dilley bowled pretty well, Jackman was there or thereabouts, Bairstow and Butcher excelled in the field and Old took a marvellous return catch, latching on to a hard hit as he followed through, one handed, and away to his left. There were numerous contributors to a good day's cricket.

For the seventh time in his career Miller reached the nineties without going on to his hundred. This time he had reached 91 when, as in three of his other nineties, he ran out of partners. In Lahore when he made his top score of 98 not out—in a Test match as it happened—it was Willis who was out; today, when Dilley joined Miller, he was 67, having just survived a sharp chance in the gully. Jackman had batted altogether for 10 minutes under two hours before being bowled by Harris.

In Australia last winter there were times when Dilley was admirably adhesive: in the Test match in Perth, for example, he batted for something like three and a half hours. This morning he had hung on for half an hour, while Miller scored another 24, when he was caught at the wicket off Guishard, an off spinner with good control and no lack of flight. Miller has now played 263 first-class innings without "reaching the coveted".

When he can bat as well as he did in this innings—this, by the way, is the first time he has captained an England side—that is ridiculous; he has all the shots, time in which to play them, good footwork and a sound technique. What he lacks, I am afraid, is thrust—and, at the pinch, partners to see him through the nineties.

The Islanders' reaction to being 90 behind was to try and hit the cover off the ball. One after another their early batsmen played a succession of dashing strokes and in six overs after lunch Stevenson conceded 41 runs. Hooks and drives, cuts and forces cascaded forth. After Kelly had been caught at the wicket off a good one from Old (this was Old's third first-class wicket of the tour, to go with his fifth first-class run) Amory and Lewis added 71 in 45 minutes.

It was great fun—totally uninhibited, marvellously instinctive, ripplingly wristy, the bat thrown at the pitch of the ball. The Leewards had rattled along at five an over when Amory was third out, at 123, bowled behind his legs by Miller, who had also had Lewis leg before sweeping.

The Leewards were then saved from the sort of collapse which destroyed their first innings by a swashbuckling 62 from Shirlon Williams. He hooked both Jackman and Dilley far over long leg for six, hammered Stevenson twice over mid-off off the back foot and twice caused the England players to appear aggrieved in that self-righteous way cricketers have. The first time was when he looked to be caught off the middle of the bat at short leg off Miller but was not given out and the second when Downton's appeal for a catch at the wicket, standing back to Jackman, was rejected because the ball was ruled not to have carried.

The Islanders have displayed a fine collection of headgear in this match: Williams was in a white aertex cap of the sort that tennis players wear (not the Frew McMillan variety, though). At 190 Dilley bowled him, whereafter England just failed to finish off the innings.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First Innings, 161 (A. L. Kelly 72; G. R. Dilley 5 for 48; G. B. Stevenson 5 for 50).

Second Innings
A. L. Kelly, c Downton, b Old .. 17
V. A. Amory, b Miller .. 56
E. E. Lewis, l-b-w, b Miller .. 36
S. I. Williams, b Dilley .. 62
E. Ryan, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 0
D. R. Parry, c Miller, b Old .. 21
J. E. Archibald, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 23
N. Guishard, not out .. 4
A. White, c and b Old .. 4
J. B. Harris, b Miller .. 5
V. Newton, not out .. 0
Extras .. 9
Total (9 wkts) .. 235

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—105, 3—135, 4—124, 5—190, 6—198, 7—202, 8—216, 9—235.
BOWLING: Dilley, 13—1—38—2; Old, 16—3—47—3; Stevenson, 11—1—54—0; Miller, 12—1—32—3; Jackman, 12—2—55—1.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G. Boycott, run out .. 73
P. R. Downton, c Williams, b Harris .. 0
C. W. J. Athey, c Parry, b White .. 41
M. W. Gatting, c Archibald, b Guishard .. 4
R. O. Butcher, b Guishard .. 5
G. Miller, not out .. 91
D. L. Bairstow, c Amory, b Harris .. 0
G. B. Stevenson, b Guishard .. 3
R. D. Jackman, b White .. 17
C. M. Old, b Harris .. 4
G. R. Dilley, c Williams, b Guishard .. 0
Extras (b 6, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 4) .. 14
Total .. 231

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—113, 3—120, 4—126, 5—128, 6—143, 7—154, 8—222, 9—227, 10—231.
BOWLING: Harris, 23—6—56—3; White, 20—5—63—2; Parry, 22—6—53—0; Newton, 9—2—18—0; Guishard, 21.3—5—34—4; Archibald, 4—0—13—0.
Umpires: T. Brambell and P. White.

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe 234 for 5 dec and 233 for 9 (R. Brown 61; J. P. Agnew 6 for 70); Leicestershire [illegible] and [illegible] for 9 (J. H. Hampshire [illegible], R. W. Tolchard 54, T. J. Boon 41). Match drawn—scores level.

Badminton

China return to 'mainland' with 19 others in tow

By Richard Streeton

China, whose players are believed to be the best in the world, were reelected to the International Badminton Federation at a special general meeting in London yesterday. They will bring in with them the 19 other countries, mostly of the Third World, who make up the World Badminton Federation. This was a breakaway body formed three years ago after various, mostly political disputes.

Stellan Mohlin, Swedish president of the IBF, said he was delighted that China had returned. "It is a great step for the future of world-wide badminton," he said. Thirty countries with a total of 66 votes were at the meeting. Voting was 57 in favour of readmitting China, seven against and two abstentions.

Though the IBF have had to make concessions to China, including altering their voting structure to one nation, one vote, the benefits of having every country where badminton is played under one controlling authority far outweigh other considerations.

The last two political issues that might have delayed China's return were the familiar subjects of Taiwan and South Africa. The Taiwanese agreed to be known in the IBF as "Chinese Taipei" while the South African delegates gave an undertaking that his country would not enter the world championships, or the Thomas and Uber cups, in the immediate future.

More will be known about Chinese standards after their six-match tour of England and Wales in May. But their presence at major championships in future could mean that the Indonesians will not necessarily be as dominant as they have been in recent years. It is too late for the Chinese to play in this year's All England championships, which start at Wembley tomorrow.

Football

Keegan and Francis assured of places

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

England will be offered a variety of opportunities by tomorrow's friendly international match against Spain at Wembley. Primarily, there is the chance to play against the hosts of next year's World Cup final competition. There are also openings for players of unproven full international ability as well as those who have been away from the international scene.

Above all, the manager, Ron Greenwood, will surely be delighted that when he announces his team today, Keegan's name can appear for the first time since last summer's melancholy European championship and Francis can add his luminous talent to the attack after missing 10 games since he last played, which was, curiously, against Spain in Barcelona a year ago. If there is some speculation surrounding the other names in the side, these two seem assured of their places.

Mr Greenwood's clues yesterday were perplexing probably deliberately so since his team announcement will not be made until after training this morning. It was possible to deduce that there would be changes, though with some injuries that was inevitable, and that those not "100 per cent may not be included".

Spain, who lost 2—0 to England then, and 2—1 in Naples last summer, would not sleep easily tonight if they were to be faced with such an attack.

It would be particularly disappointing if Wilkins, one of the successes of the European championship campaign, had to be among those not quite ready, but Mr Greenwood did say that the United midfield player's groin strain was not sufficiently serious to keep him out of "consideration". McDermott, Coppell and Robson also have slight injuries.

The centre of interest in today's announcement is expected to be the defence where the introduction of the Ipswich centre backs, Osman and Butcher, has been mooted. Mr Greenwood has to decide whether England would be better served by a club partnership or the retention of Watson and perhaps the inclusion of one Ipswich man. Either way, Thompson's absence for the second successive match hastens decisions on a part of the team already causing some concern.

Doubts about the complete fitness of McDermott and Coppell could mean that the midfield will have fewer permutations but still leave some interesting individual choices. The appearance of Barnes in the squad makes it difficult to predict Mr Greenwood's thoughts as the presence of a winger would alter the balance. If no orthodox winger is used, a midfield of Wilkins, Robson, and Brooking would be appealing, yet no admirer of the skills of Hoddle would wish any further delay in calling him up.

Then there is the question of Keegan's return after a multiplicity of injuries. One trusts he will be called upon to play as an attacker rather than advanced midfield organizer. An attack comprising Keegan, Woodcock, and Francis would be exciting and of proven success as this trio played against Spain last year and most impressively.

Mr Greenwood does not commit himself to ideas that a friendly match this week necessarily relates to World Cup games later in the season, merely seeking to give experience to those selected today, but in the public's eye his decisions will reveal some policy for an important year. "It is an ideal oportunity to play some people to see how they will get on if we have injuries later on," he said.

He made several references to the "education" offered by all international games, including those at European club level, thus perhaps indicating the qualifications of Osman and Butcher, who have done much to help Ipswich reach the semi-final round of the Uefa Cup as well as making one appearance together for England against Australia in Sydney last May.



Strategic command: Greenwood briefs Mariner and Francis.

Ireland must decide in whose hands they trust

Of all the managers preparing for World Cup qualifying matches tomorrow, the one with the most difficult decision to make must be Billy Bingham of Northern Ireland. He must decide whether Jennings or Platt plays in goal against Scotland at Hampden Park.

For the first time in his international career, spanning a record 84 caps, Jennings finds his position in jeopardy. He has missed Northern Ireland's last eight internationals through injury and Arsenal club commitments but is now available. It could mean that Platt, of Middlesbrough, will be relegated once again to the substitute's bench.

Jennings last played for the Irish in Israel a year ago, but since then Platt has kept three clean sheets in eight games besides helping his country take the home international championship in their centenary year. Platt said: "I feel I am having my best ever season. I have not let Billy Bingham down and I have made few mistakes on the first division scene.

"Against any other goalkeeper I feel there would be no question of me holding on to the Irish job.

"I think I am in with a chance, but it is somehow difficult to imagine Jennings on the subs' bench. He is such a fine player."

Two midfield players O'Neill and McIlroy will have fitness tests today before the side is named.

The Liverpool pair, Dalglish and Souness, withdrew from the Scotland squad on Saturday night. Jock Stein, the Scotland manager, who has called up Jordan, must have been relieved to hear that the injury to Dalglish is not as bad as first feared. He does not have a stress fracture of his right leg, but severe bruising. He could be fit for Liverpool's visit to Arsenal on Saturday.

Wales departed for Turkey yesterday without Thomas, who reported for training at Bisham Abbey but returned to Manchester because he had damaged ligaments behind his right knee. Lovell of Crystal Palace, joined the squad as a replacement.

The Republic of Ireland's hopes suffered a setback when Lawrenson pulled out of the game against Belgium with a twisted knee. He broke down in training at Brighton.

Eoin Hand, the Republic manager, is also worried about Lawrenson's understudy, Moran, who bruised a toe on Saturday and could not kick a ball in training yesterday. Mr Hand also has to check on the fitness of his other key central defender O'Leary, who is having electric shock treament on a hamstring injury.

Mr Hand's only other dilemma is his goalkeeping selection, because Peyton has withdrawn with a poisoned finger. He must choose between McDonagh who made a none-too-impressive debut in last month's 3—1 defeat by Wales, and the uncapped Bonnar.

Belgium have dropped their goalkeeper Pfaff, who is suspended from Belgium domestic football until the end of the season for kicking a linesman. His replacement is Breud' Homme.

The main problem of Guy Thys, the Belgian manager, is his strategy now that Van Moer the Belgian captain has pulled out with a back injury. Mr Thys said: "I am shocked and stunned. I am totally confused and I will have to sleep on it before deciding my side. We will have to rearrange everything."

The Netherlands, who are in the same group as the Republic of Ireland and Belgium, will not have Cruyff in their team for their game against France in Rotterdam. The Dutch coach, Kees Rijvers, said that Cruyff had said he was not available but refused to say why he had withdrawn.

Apparently Cruyff, aged 33, did not play for his new club, Levante of the Spanish second division, on Sunday because his wife had been admitted to hospital in Valencia.

However, the Dutch press yesterday said that, in addition to his wife's illness, Cruyff had refused to play because of a row with Dutch officials

Rangers go ahead with new all-weather surface

Queen's Park Rangers are to install an all-weather playing surface at Loftus Road, without waiting for the Football League's permission. They will be the first football club in the world to put down a revolutionary surface called Omniturf, which closely resembles natural grass.

The work, costing around £350,000, will start at the end of this season and be completed in time for next. Jim Gregory, the Rangers chairman, was at Wimbledon today for the opening of the first Omnicourt tennis court in Britain at the All England Lawn Tennis Club. "I am not a rebel", he said. "As far as I can see the rules will not allow the Football League to say 'No' to this pitch."

Mr Gregory said that to stop Rangers playing on this new surface the league would have to change their rules, and that would need a big majority. He pointed out that the had twice accompanied league officials to see the new surface at the All England Lawn Tennis Club and he had been to a Football eLague management meeting about the matter.

He said that a letter to the Football League six weeks ago had not been answered. "So we have signed the contract and are going ahead", Mr Gregory said. "Our Manager, Terry Venables, was against having a pitch of this kind at first. But after he had seen the Wimbledon court, he changed his mind completely. He thinks it will be like playing at Wembley every week."

Mr Venables said: "We are not prepared to sit back and commit financial suicide. This sort of pitch can only be for the betterment of the game."

Rangers believe the pitch will provide them with a better playing surface, help them beat the weather, and enable them to put their ground to far greater use by staging all kinds of sports.

Brazil's road to Spain harder than expected

Rio de Janeiro, March 22.—Brazil, three times world champions, claimed a place in the finals of the World Cup in 1982, beating Bolivia 3—1 today to win the South American Group I.

They are the first country to join Spain, the hosts and Argentina, the holders, in the finals.

The Bolivians had little to offer but packed defence and the match was only redeemed by some brilliant saves from their goalkeeper Jimenez and three goals from Brazil's Zico.

Of Zico's goals, one was a penalty, one rebounded into the net off a defender's head and the third was a free kick. Aragones scored a penalty in reply.

Brazil, champions in 1958, 1962 and 1970, have never failed to reach the finals. This year's qualifying matches—against Venezuela and Bolivia—did not really test their abilities.

They made heavy weather of the task, however, earlier beating Venezuela 1—0 in Caracas, Bolivia 2—1 in La Paz. They still have one match to play, against Venezuela in Brazil next Sunday, but are already qualified.

Brazil started confidently. Reinaldo was brought down in the penalty area by Jimenez and Zico scored.

Brazil only showed their true form in snatches in the later stages. Zico's second goal, in the 63rd minute, came when the ball rebounded from the bar. Zico's shot ricochetting off a defender's head into the goal.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
SECOND DIVISION: Preston v Bolton.
THIRD DIVISION: Oxford United v Barnsley.
FOURTH DIVISION: Halifax v Crewe; Tranmere v Port Vale; York v Peterborough.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Kilmarnock v Hearts.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank v St Johnstone; East Stirling v Raith; Stirling Albion v Dundee.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Brechin v Queen of the South; Cowdenbeath v Stranraer; East Fife v Clyde; Montrose v Forfar.
IRISH CUP: Semi-final replay: Glentoran v Ballymena.
ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Final, first leg: Chesterfield v Notts County.
FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final, first leg: West Ham v Manchester City.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Stafford Rangers v Weymouth.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bridgend v Cambridge City; Corby v Gloucester; Merthyr Tydfil v Bedworth; Milton Keynes v Enderby; Redditch v Witney Town; Trowbridge v Alvechurch. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Margate; Bognor Regis v Dover; Crawley v Folkestone; Dorchester v Chelmsford; Fareham Town v Poole; Gosport v Dartford; Hastings v Basingstoke.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Marine v Gainsborough; Runcorn v Worksop.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: King's Lynn v Tamworth; Macclesfield v Burton Albion.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Finchley v St Albans; Wembley v Kingstonian.
HITACHI CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Bishop's Stortford v Slough; Hayes v Walthamstow Avenue.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Cheshunt v Carshalton Athletic.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter v Leyton Wingate; Harefield v Hoddesdon; Haringey B. v Woodford.
OTHER MATCH: Harlow v Hamarkameratena, Norway.
RUGBY UNION: Welsh Cup: Semi-final: Swansea v Cardiff (at Bridgend, 7.15).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Hull v St Helens.

Last night's results

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Tilbury 2, Walton and Hersham 0.
FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final round, first leg: Tottenham Hotspur 3, Manchester United 0.

Marathon

From an unknown ca a name may emerge

By Paul Harrison

The world's leading marathon runners have turned their backs on the inaugural London event on Sunday. Waldemar Cierpinski, the Olympic champion from East Germany, and top Americans like Bill Rodgers and Alberto Salazar are not interested; nor are any runners from the traditionally strong marathon countries Japan and the Soviet Union.

Ian Thompson, of Luton, the fastest Briton of all time (2 hrs 09 mins 12 secs to win the Commonwealth title in New Zealand in 1974) will run in the Duchy of Cornwall event the same weekend

Ron Hill, still the second fastest Briton of all (2:09:28 in Edinburgh in 1970) will be running in Hongkong and other leading names missing will be Bernie Ford, Dave Cannon, fastest Briton last year, and Tony Simmons.

To some the London Marathon, sponsored by Gillette, is just another fun run, fine for rabbits (nearly half the 7,500 entrants have never run a marathon before) but not for seasoned men like themselves. Despite the absences, however, the organizers are optimistic about both the quality and the success of the event. John Disley, the course director, says it will still be the best quality marathon ever. "If it is a reasonable day, no race in the world will have seen so many finishers under 2 hours 30 minutes."

The race director, Christopher Brasher, says that the London marathon already has more entries from people who have run under 2:30 than the number who finished within that time in the New York Marathon, which has around twice as many runners.

The marathon is one Olympic event the British have never won (Basil Heatley took the silver medal at Tokyo in 1964) and in fairness it must be said that Britain has rather slipped down the world rankings in recent [...] Ian Thompson's run seve[...] ago is fourth; Ron Hill'[...] four years earlier is still [...]

"One of my hopes is [...] will increase the body of m[...] runners so that our pe[...] get higher". Brasher sa[...] American scene has bee[...] formed in recent years: [...] peak, Rodgers and Salaz[...] high in the world. M[...] such as those in New Y[...] Boston—the oldest conti[...] run marathon in the worl[...] played a vital part.

The vast majority of th[...] competitors in the Londo[...] thon cannot aspire to the [...] and because of the absenc[...] many "star" names, [...] through choice, the stage [...] for the emergence of an u[...]

John Graham, the you[...] from Birchfield Harriers [...] 2:11:47 last year to com[...] in the New York Marath[...] was Britain's top runne[...] Dave Cannon, should fi[...] former steeplechaser, lik[...] pinski. Graham has had [...] problems but hopes to [...]

The plans of some of t[...] ing contenders are un[...] Andy Holden, of Tip[...] travelling reserve with t[...] land team for the worl[...] country championships in [...] the same weekend. He wo[...] fer to be sure of a race [...] only get one in Madrid i[...] body drops out of the te[...] one has yet and it may [...] that Holden will run in [...] instead.

With no leading foreign [...] in the field, Britain's best [...] have a dispute between [...] selves. Joyce Smith, third [...] in the world, who took u[...] thon running at 40, must [...] favourite. The Commonwe[...] cord-holder has a best of [...] set in Tokyo last year (t[...] wegian Grete Waitz's wor[...] is nearly five minutes fast[...] will be sure to be challe[...] her Barnet Ladies' c[...] Carol Gould (2:35:05 be[...]

Squash rackets

Jahan falls like a leaf at the feet of Hunt the oak

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

It was not really surprising that Geoff Hunt beat Hidayat Jahan 4—9, 9—5, 3—9, 9—6, 9—3, in the semi-final round of the Patrick Festival tournament at Chichester last evening. Nor was it surprising that two balls were burst in the course of a fine match illuminated by an absorbing contrast in playing methods. What was surprising was the fact that play was briefly interrupted by falling leaves—an uncommon hazard except in those hot countries where courts are built without roofs.

The reason was a hole cut out of the front wall, a foot above the out-of-court line, to accommodate one of four television cameras relaying the action to a screen on an adjacent court—and also to a television set in the bar. Under the persuasive influence of those gentle breezes prevalent in March, the leaves arrived in court from the evergreen oaks in the car park.

Whenever Jahan is in action, the only wonder is that his ferocious hitting does not ventilate the lower reaches of the front wall with widespread perforations. This large but thankfully amiable Pathan, an offshoot of the lads who are giving the Russians so much bother in Afghanistan, is the squash equivalent of a one-man cavalry charge. His bounding aggression, often tempered by sudden shafts of subtlety, has recently been inhibited by the effects of wear and tear on an ankle and both big toes.

He is therefore picking his punches more carefully. In any case Jahan always enjoys playing Hunt (the pleasure is mutual) because he knows the match will be free of niggling irritants. Jahan is less edgy with Hunt than he is when sharing a court with a few of the other top men, who have ways of making Jahan cross and reckless.

A year ago Jahan beat Hunt in the corresponding round. [...] most happened again. Jah[...] not far away from succes[...] he recovered from 2—6, [...] in the fourth game (wh[...] Hunt won nine of the [...] points). But the British [...] championship is not far aw[...] if Hunt retains his title [...] have won it more often th[...] one else. So Hunt has [...] things on his mind than [...] commitment to success a[...] chester. He just wants to c[...] himself—and, on this oc[...] his father and his son, wh[...] looking on—that the machi[...] his game is functioning sr[...] and that there is plenty of [...] in the tank.

The rankings say that [...] chief rival at present is [...] Zaman. The general opini[...] the other hand, insists [...] Jahangir Khan is the playe[...] most has to fear. Opinion [...] than rankings, was de[...] confirmed last evening [...] Jahangir beat Zaman by the [...] ordinary margin of 9—0, [...] 9—2 in only 26 minutes. J[...] played as if convinced th[...] tory was the only possibl[...] come—and for much of the [...] Zaman's game suggested t[...] felt exactly the opposite.

Jayne Ashton, ranked [...] fifth in Britain, came [...] tantalizing reach of her fir[...] over the national cha[...] Susan Cogswell. The ch[...] of Britain's selectors, [...] heard how well Miss Ashto[...] playing, turned up to see [...] she could do against the [...] girl. Miss Cogswell wo[...] 9—3, 6—9, 9—6, 8—10, [...] after Miss Ashton had sa[...] match point when 7—8 do[...] the fourth game. This was [...] performance by Miss Ashto[...] perhaps not quite good e[...] to advance her case for inc[...] in Britain's world champi[...] hopes.

In the final Miss Cogswel[...] play the British Open chan[...] Vicki Hoffmann, who beat [...] Smith 9—5, 9—6, 9—1.

Boxing

A left hook in Sheffield that could be felt in Rome

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

After a slap in the face from the European Boxing Union in Rome, who refused to nominate him as the official challenger for the European championship, Pat Thomas intends to knock a few of their heads together tonight. He aims to do this by thumping the unbeaten Herol Graham, of Sheffield, in his own backyard, at Sheffield City Hall. That is if he does not get his own head boxed off by the former ABA champion.

This tough voluntary defence is a calculated risk taken by the British champion to make the EBU forget the old Thomas who was a dismal failure as a welterweight. Thomas puts his flops down to having to shed too much weight. As a light-middle he has been impressive and deserves a shot at the title held by Louis Acaries, of France.

Since taking the title off Jimmy Batten, the Cardiff man looked good against Dave Proud and specially against Steve Hopkin, a durable boxer in the Dave Green mould. Hopkin's bustling style made it all the easier for the crafty Thomas. Graham is a different proposition.

Unbeaten in 16 professional bouts, Graham does not go looking for trouble. He is clever at staying out of range and catching his man on the rebound. Thomas, too, is cautious, taking no risks till things are going his way. So it looks like a contest between two tacticians with different styles: Thomas slipping and ducking, Graham upright and jabbing with the right hand. The contrast should make it an interesting contest.

Thomas is difficult to hit cleanly and Graham may find himself taking the fight to the champion. That would be his undoing, for Thomas packs damaging punches, specially the left hook, and he also has the knack of wearing down his opponent in the early rounds and, from about the middle of the bout, taking off in top gear. Even though Graham, at 20, is 11 years younger, he may be doing all the puffing towards the end. That is when Thomas's greater experience will take over.

Wild swing at the title fails

Las Vegas, March 23.—Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, beat Roberto Castanon, of Spain, yesterday, to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight title when the referee stopped the bout in the 10th round. From the start there was little doubt that Sanchez's skill would demolish the wild-swinging European champion.

Sanchez floored Castanon in the opening seconds of the 10th round with a short left to the head. The Spaniard, the WBC's number-one contender, was dazed but scrambled to his feet. Sanchez immediately pounced again and battered the challenger's head until the referee called a halt 69 seconds into the round.

The champion was never in trouble and began rocking Castanon in the eighth round with two rights and a left. He continued his assault in the ninth when a left uppercut to the jaw, a left hook to the head followed by a right which made the Spaniard wobble on his legs.

The win increases 22-year-old Sanchez's record to 37 wins, one loss and one draw with 30 knockouts. It was his fifth defence of the title in less than a year. Castanon, 27, from Leon, has lost only once before, against the former WBC featherweight champion, Danny Lopez, two years ago.

Sanchez says he is ready to take on WBC super-bantamweight champion, Wilfredo Gomez, of Puerto Rico.—Reuter.

Los Angeles, March 23.—Muhammad Ali received nearly a $1m of illicit money for the use of his name by a sports promotions company which is being pursued for fraud, reports the *Los Angeles Times*. But the newspaper says that Ali did not know about the illicit nature of the money.

Cheques cashed by the former champion were drawn on the Wells Fargo Bank in Los Angeles which has accused the promotion company, MAPS, of stealing $23.1m by a form of computer fraud using the banks central computer to transfer funds from one account to another.—Agence France-Presse.

For the record

Weightlifting

ATHENS: European Economic Community Cup: 1, West Germany, 62 pts; 2, Britain, 58. 60 kg: 1, B. Bachfisch (WG), overall 245 (snatch 107.5 kg, jerk 137.5 kg); 3, G. Laws (GB), 237.5 (105 + 132.5). 67.5 kg: 1, K. H. Radschinsky (WG), 285 (125 + 160); 5, A. Winterbourne (GB), 260.5 (115 + 145). 75 kg: 1, D. Senet (France), 310 (140 + 170); 3, N. Burrowes (GB), 302.5 (135 + 167.5). 82.5 kg: 1, J. Negwer (WG), 332.5 (145 + 187.5). 90 kg: 1, N. Iliadis (Greece), 320 (140 + 180); 2, P. Pinsent (GB), 310 (140 + 170). 100 kg: 1, P. Gourrier (France), 352.5 (150 + 202.5); 2, J. Burns (GB), 342.5 (155 + 182.5). 110 kg: 1, O. Wohrle (WG), 330 (145 + 185). Over 110 kg: 1, R. Kuster (WG), 337.5 (145 + 192.5).

Modern pentathlon

SAN ANTONIO (Texas): US Invitation competition (after 2 events): Men: J. T. Szombathelyi (Hungary) and J. Bartu (Czechoslovakia), 2,100 pts. Team: 1, Hungary, 6,135; 2, Poland, 5,947; 3, US, 5,918; 6, GB, 5,522. Women: 1, R. Krisch (WG), 2,012; 2, K. Tayler (GB) and K. Dunlop (US), 2,013. 7, T. Purton (GB), 1,935. Team: 1, WG, 5,822; 2, GB, 5,785; 3, US, 5,776.

Gymnastics

FORT WORTH: American Cup (US unless stated): Women: 1, J. McNamara, 38.725 pts; 2, T. Talavera, Huang Qun (China), L. Agache (Romania), 38. Men: 1, B. Conner, 38.25, J. J. Hartung, 37.9; 3, Yuefiu Li (China), 37.75.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Minnesota North Stars 9, Detroit Red Wings 3; New York Islanders 6, Chicago Black Hawks 2; St Louis Blues 6, Buffalo Sabres 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Hartford Whalers 3; Washington Capitals 2, Montreal Canadians 2; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Calgary Flames 3; New York Rangers 7, Quebec Nordiques 7; Los Angeles Kings 7, Winnipeg Jets 5.
ORTISE: World championship, group B: E Germany 6, Romania 1; Poland 13, Norway 4; Japan 7, Yugoslavia 3.

Tennis

MILAN: Men's singles, first round: B. Walts (US) beat Cauliolle (France), 6—3, 6—2; Tim Gullikson (US) beat Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia), 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; W. Scanlon (US) beat C. Roger-Vasselin (France), 6—2, 6—3; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Lewis (GB), 6—3, 6—0; G. Ocleppo (Italy) beat T. Wilkinson (US), 6—4, 6—2.

Nordic skiing

WHITEHORSE (Yukon): Women's World Cup: 10 kilometre race 1, B. Aunli (Norway), 30min 41.52sec; 2, A. Boe (Norway), 31:19.54; 3, K. Jerlova (Czechoslovakia), 31:21.06; 4, K. Lamberg (Sweden), 31:36.46; 5, E. Olsson (Sweden), 31:43.45; 6, S. Firth (Canada) 31:48.64. Final overall placings: 1, R. Smetanina (USSR), 178 pts; 2, B. Aunli (Norway), 135; 3, K. Jerlova (Czechoslovakia), 130; 4, R. Chworova (USSR), 117.

Hockey

KARACHI: Pakistan 3, Zimbabwe 1.

Golf

CALI: Women's team world championship: 588: Sweden. 595: Spain. 600: Canada. 601: GB and Ireland (M. Madill, J. Connachan). 602: Australia. 605: Colombia. 608: Taiwan. 609: France. 610: Switzerland. 625: Argentina. 626: Japan. Individual: 285: C. Montgomery (Sweden). 289: P. Gonzalez (Colombia). 290: J. Connachan (GB and Ireland). 297: M. Figueras (Spain); M. Guilbault (Canada); E. Kennedy (Australia). 298: Su Ksiu Tien (Taiwan); C. Maestre (Spain). 300: M. de Werra (Switzerland). 302: P. Nilsson (Sweden).

LAS VEGAS: Women's tournament (all US): 286: D. Caponi, 71, 75, 69, 68. 289: P. Bradley, 72, 76, 70, 71. 290: J. Blalock, 70, 75, 73, 72. 292: N. Lopez-Melton, 67, 72, 77, 76; C. Reynolds, 70, 74, 73, 75; J. Rankin, 69, 73, 74, 72. 293: C. Hill, 74, 76, 71, 72; B. Daniel, 69, 76, 75, 73; S. Hamlin, 71, 77, 73, 72; K. Postlewait, 77, 74, 69, 73; V. Tabor 76, 73, 71, 73. J. Washam, 68, 74, 76, 75.

PONTE VEDRA: 285, R. Floyd, 72, 74, 71, 68; C. Strange, 72, 72, 71, 70; B. Jaeckel, 69, 70, 72, 74 (Floyd won sudden-death playoff). 287, M. Barber, 74, 78, 67, 68; J. Colbert, 78, 69, 69, 71; B. Lietzke, 73, 75, 68, 71; J. Simons, 73, 68, 73, 73. 288, D. Halldorson, 70, 70, 74, 74; F. Connor, 74, 72, 70, 72; G. Hallberg, 71, 75, 72, 72; L. Thompson 71, 76, 72, 69. 289, G. Morgan, 71, 78, 73, 67; L. Trevino, 73, 73, 70, 73; M. Morley, 68, 77, 72, 72; G. Jones, 73, 73, 73, 70. 293, S. Ballesteros (Spain), 77, 69, 72, 75. 299, P. Oosterhuis (GB), 75, 76, 72, 76.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 121, Atlanta Hawks 101; Chicago Bulls 109, Detroit Pistons 103; Philadelphia 76ers 126, Boston Celtics 94; Houston Rockets 114, Kansas City Kings 108; San Antonio Spurs 107, San Diego Clippers 99; Denver Nuggets 115, Utah Jazz 108; Milwaukee Bucks 125, New Jersey Nets 116; Indiana Pacers 107, Cleveland Cavaliers 101; Los Angeles Lakers 120, Golden State Warriors 118; Phoenix Suns 107, Seattle Supersonics 91.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	P	W	L	%	GB
Philadelphia	79	60	19	.759	—
Boston	78	59	19	.756	—½
New York	78	48	30	.615	11½
Washington	77	35	43	.455	24
New Jersey	78	24	54	.309	35½

Philadelphia, Boston and New York enter play-offs.

CENTRAL DIVISION

	P	W	L	%	GB
Milwaukee	79	57	22	.722	—
Chicago	79	42	37	.532	15
Indiana	79	42	37	.532	15
Atlanta	78	30	48	.385	26½
Cleveland	78	28	50	.359	28½
Detroit	78	20	58	.256	36½

Milwaukee won title and enter play-offs with Chicago and Indiana.

MIDWEST DIVISION

	P	W	L	%	GB
San Antonio	78	50	28	.641	—
Houston	78	37	41	.474	13
Kansas City	78	37	41	.474	13
Denver	78	34	44	.436	16
Utah	78	27	51	.346	23
Dallas	78	14	64	.179	36

San Antonio won title.

Rowing

The Boat Race umpire lays down the law

By Jim Railton

Ronnie Howard, a master at Radley College, will umpire this year's Boat Race (April 4, 1 pm). But in choosing Mr Howard, Cambridge will have to accept Oxford's starting technique, which in recent years has been a bone of contention.

The Cambridge president, James Palmer, has particularly asked the umpire to make sure the start is fair. Mr Howard says in a written reply: "The start has been normally fair, but it never appears to be so because of the different methods used by the universities."

So it was either a case of the Oxford and Cambridge presidents accepting the umpire's views or Cambridge finding a new one less than two weeks before the race. Mr Howard describes in his letter the two types of starts "to appear fair as well as being fair".

The starting techniques used by the university Boat Race crews were adopted from the professional scullers. Oxford were taught their start by Ted Phelps, one of the last of the professional oarsmen.

Britain's former principal national coach, Bohumil Janousek, who coached Cambridge in the last two Boat Races, accepts the Oxford technique as that used by European crews, whose races are started from an anchored stake boat in a powerful current which, on the Tideway, sometimes exceeds four knots.

Mr Howard states: "In the situation which we have of a start from anchored stake boats in a strong stream, the only criterion for a false start must be whether the boat has been d[...] out of the stake boat man's [...] or not. This is the way I h[...] to judge the start, and the [...] have judged it in the past."

The umpire's main task [...] year may be to determine [...] each crew steers its rig[...] course and to ensure he i[...] with the action. Last year [...] were several clashes in the [...] ing minutes of the race, wit[...] umpire's launch stuttering [...] and too far back. Last y[...] crews were convinced that [...] were right as they fought fo[...] best of the tide. The placin[...] the stake boats this year [...] agreement on this will be of [...] mount importance.

This year, Mr Howard wil[...] in a small independent lau[...] and this charming man has [...] inner toughness to disquali[...] crew for not heeding his w[...] ings, and causing a cla[...] although nobody wants to s[...] Boat Race decided in this [...] The choice of umpires by [...] Oxford and Cambridge presid[...] alternates each year. Mr Ho[...] umpired in Cambridge's 1973 [...] and for Oxford's 1977 and [...] victories.

Yesterday Oxford took the [...] off after their weekend ba[...] against the national eight. In [...] afternoon Cambridge paddled [...] to Chiswick and back in abys[...] conditions. A squall blew up [...] they came through Hammersm[...] Bridge, and conditions were na[...] They sensibly sought shelter [...] like everybody else, must h[...] been pleased to sign off for [...] day at Putney. Today's outin[...] Oxford 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; C[...] bridge 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Skiing

Stenmark and Mahre in decider

Borovetz (Bulgaria), March 23.—The final week of competition in the World Cup starts tomorrow with the men's contest still open and Switzerland's Erika Hess set to establish a new record in the women's slalom.

A two-month battle between Phil Mahre, of the United States, and overall leader Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, for the men's cup comes to a climax in slalom and giant slalom events here tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Switzerland's Marie-Thérèse Nadig is sure of the women's cup, but her 18-year-old compatriot Erika Hess could set a new record by scoring her sixth consecutive victory

The World Cup season ends next weekend in Laax, Switzerland, with a men's giant slalom and parallel slalom events counting only for the Nations Cup.

Mahre, winner of the two previous slaloms, has 253 points in the overall standings against Stenmark's 260. If Mahre scores a victory in either the slalom or the giant slalom, he seems assured of the World Cup.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	80	330	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	4
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Avoriaz	150	240	Fair	Heavy	Slush	Rain	3
Slush on lower slopes							
Crans Montana	35	120	Poor	Varied	Good	Rain	0
Wet snow on all slopes							
Flaine	115	320	Fair	Varied	Fair	Rain	10
Slush on lower slopes							
Kitzbühel	30	175	Good	Heavy	Poor	Fine	10
Bare patches on lower slopes							
Les Arcs	100	210	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	5
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Serre Chevalier	10	80	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	4
Slush on lower slopes							
Tignes	120	130	Good	Heavy	Icy	Snow	-2
Bare patches on some slopes							
Wengen	50	160	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	6
Good skiing above 1,600m							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	130	400	—	—	—
Chamonix	60	550	—	—	—
Les Deux Alpes	80	230	—	—	—
Les Menuires	75	400	—	—	—
Megève	40	175	—	—	—
Méribel	80	320	—	—	—
Montgenevre	30	50	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	10	10	—	—	—
St Gervais	100	180	—	—	—
Superdevoluy	60	80	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	125	200	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	30	120	Hard	—	0
Arosa	120	180	Pwdr	—	-2
Braunwald	150	170	Sprng	—	0
Champery	—	150	Pwdr	—	4
Chateau d'Oex	30	140	Sprng	—	3
Davos	50	200	Sprng	—	0
Engelberg	70	200	Sprng	—	1
Flims Laax	50	200	Pwdr	—	6
Gstaad	60	130	Sprng	—	-8
Kandersteg	50	140	Sprng	—	0
Lenk	55	120	Sprng	—	0
Lenzerheide	80	170	Pwdr	—	3
Les Diablerets	40	120	Sprng	—	5
Leysin	40	120	Sprng	—	3
Pontresina	30	[illegible]	Pwdr	—	-8
St Cergue	60	50	Sprng	—	3
St Moritz	20	80	Sprng	—	-5
Savognin	40	110	Hard	—	0
Villars	50	200	Sprng	—	2
Zermatt	40	100	Pwdr	—	-3

Cycling

Elliott surprise choice in British sextet

By A Special Correspondent

Sealink International from April 13 to 18 is being used as a full dress rehearsal by the Great Britain and England teams for this year's Milk Race. The 12 men selected for the Milk Race have been divided into two teams for the Sealink race, headed by last year's winner, Bob Downs.

The one unexpected name in the senior Great Britain sextet is Malcolm Elliott, aged 19, of Sheffield, who won the national hill climbing championship last October. He has considerably less experience than those in the England team, headed by the Paris-based John Herety, who has won three races in France during the past four weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN: R. Downs (Laindon, Essex), J. Cavanagh (Liverpool), M. Elliott (Sheffield), S. Joughin (Isle of Man), S. Lawrence (Clacton-on-Sea), J. Waugh (South Shields).
ENGLAND: J. Herety (Cheadle), D. Fretwell (Keighley), P. Longbottom (York), N. Martin (Birmingham), S. Poulter, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, J. Williams (Cheadle Hume).
BRITANNIA: M. Doyle (Isle of Man), M. Eadon (Rugby), S. Fenwick (Swindon), P. Galloway (Dunstable), G. Mitchell (London), B. Wild (Dalton-in-Furness).

Rifle shooting

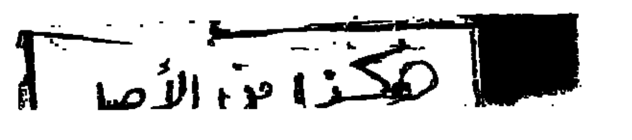
British team for Zimbabw[e]

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The first official visit by a British team to Zimbabwe in 15 years takes place next month. The captain, John Gibbs, a master at Clifton College, will carry a message from Hector Monro, the Sports Minister, welcoming the resumption of sports contacts between the southern African nation and Britain.

The team of 14 leaves on March 31 and will compete in meetings at Bulawayo, Gwelo and Salisbury over a three-week period. Th[...] will be an international agai[...] Zimbabwe at Gwelo and matc[...] against Malawi, Zambia, Ken[...] and possibly Canada and Austra[...] during the final week at the Sal[...] bury national meeting.

TEAM: Richard Nicholson (Londo[...]), Nigel Suffield-Jones (Bradfield C[...]), [...] Vernon Carpenter (Torqu[...]), Charles Cunningham (Swindon), Ma[...] Farman (Belfast), Jonathan G[...] (Perth), Jonathan Howard (Exet[...]), Michael Heathcote (Sutton), Kit Jo[...] (Cheltenham), John Killian (Ath[...]), James Scobie (Stirling), Pa[...] Taylor (Bristol), John Webster (Ash[...] de la Zouch), J. Gibbs (Clifton C[...] lege, captain).



Rugby Union

Wheeler's withdrawal from tour adds to English difficulties

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The difficulties of the England selectors in finding an adequate front row for the tour to Argentina in May and early June, accentuated at the weekend by news that Philip Blakeway is unable to go, were magnified yesterday. Peter Wheeler, the British Lions hooker, said that he, too, could not make himself available.

Wheeler's wife is expecting their second child in June and he feels that it would not be fair to her to be away during the later stages of her pregnancy. "An additional reason", he tells me, "is that neither her parents nor mine live close to us and she will have some inevitable problems looking after our son who is only 15 months old".

Wheeler leaves Gatwick with the Barbarians this morning en route for the Cathay Pacific Sevens tournament in Hongkong. He and his Leicester colleagues, Clive Woodward and Les Cusworth, will be returning next Tuesday, earlier than the rest of the party, in order to prepare for the Tigers' match four days later against London Scottish in the semi-final round of the John Player Cup.

The loss of Fran Cotton against Wales, of Blakeway against Ireland and then a new injury to Blakeway early in the French game provided England with some daunting problems in the championship and left us to admire the skill a dtenacity of Wheeler in overcoming so many of the difficulties—all this apart from his consistently accurate lineout throwing which, in the wind last Saturday, was remarkable.

The selectors, who were to announce the touring team next Sunday, had decided to defer their choice before they knew about Wheeler's withdrawal. Now the fitness of Andy Simpson becomes yet more important. The Sale hooker, England's reserve in the first three championship matches, recently lost the top of a thumb in an unfortunate meeting with a car door. The injury remains "under wraps", but he has been told that he should be able to start playing again in a week or two.

Simpson is determined to accept an invitation to play for the Barbarians on their Easter tour in Wales. Provided that the injury does not impair the accuracy if his throwing, Simpson will be the first-choice hooker for England in Argentina and Steve Mills (Gloucester), a reserve at Twickenham last Saturday, is the obvious No. 2.

Since the International Board has decreed that parties for short or medium tours may be increased by one to 26, the selectors intend to take 14 forwards, including four props and 12 backs. The candidates at prop on the loose-head side are Colin Smart (Newport), who has played in the last three championship matches, Gordon Sargent (Gloucester), a replacement for Blakeway in Dublin, and Paul Rendall (Wasps), a reserve at Twickenham for the French game.

On the tight-head side there are Austin Sheppard (Bristol), who won a cap when Cotton went off in Cardiff, Jeffrey Bell (Gosforth) and Clint McGregor, who played on the senior side in last season's trial and is now a member of Maurice Colclough's French club, Angoulême. Colclough reports that McGrtgor is playing very well and I gather that his form is to be reexamined by a selector or selectors at first hand.

Of all these aspirants it is likely that Rendall may be counted as certain a choice as any because he is the only one capable of playing on either side of the scrummage at high level.

Colclough's rejuvenated display against France makes it sad that he cannot go to Argentina and Steve Bainbridge, the athletic young Gosforth lock, must now be feeling that opportunity beckons. Ideally the third lock should be someone capable of jumping at No 2 or No 4 in the lineout, but there is no obvious candidate of such versatility. Steve Boyle (Gloucester) and Russell Field (Moseley) are leading contenders for the No 2 position.

Mike Slemen will also be absent in Argentina, so another wing threequarter will be needed to accompany John Carleton.

Sponsorship of Park to benefit disabled

By Peter West

Rosslyn Park's game against London Irish at Roehampton on April 1 (7.30 pm) will be supported by Towco Ltd, the building services engineers, who will donate to Stoke Mandeville Hospital an amount equivalent to the proceeds taken at the gate. It will be Park's first venture into sponsorship of a senior club game.

Richard Lloyd, their secretary, who is also a director of Towco, said yesterday that the link with Stoke Mandeville added greatly to the significance of the match, "particularly as some of our colleagues in the game have been rehabilitated at this famous hospital after suffering injuries in the sport."

Another Park official, David ("Dickie") Bird, foresaw a continuing involvement of this kind. "We are certainly not broke", he said. "But we need all the income we can get to do all the things we ought and want to do. We run 13 senior sides and about half-a-dozen at the mini-level, so we are very much a players' club, providing recreation for about 400 people between the ages of five and 50."

Preston Grasshoppers have found a new sponsor—the Townson Construction group, based in Bolton—for their schools rugby festival on April 3, 4 and 5 Thirty two teams, including entries from the Netherlands, Italy and Canada, will participate in a 15-a-side tournament based on the pool system, and involving about 100 games lasting 15 minutes each way.

Dick Greenwood, the festival organizer, a former Lancashire and and England captain who coaches and plays for the Grasshoppers, says: "For three days the boys eat, sleep, talk and play rugby. The tournament produces schools rugby at its very best". More than 1,000 boys have played in it since it began in 1979. The sponsors' chairman, Ronald Townson, is a former captain of the Grasshoppers.

Derek Wyatt, the Bath and England wing-threequarter, who is head of the History Department at Dauntsey's School, has been offered a place at Oxford University to read for an MSc in Educational Administration. There being at present no mandatory government grant for higher degrees, he has to find the costs himself. So, enterprisingly, he has sent a letter to 100 rugby clubs and 100 businesses in the Bath and Bristol area, asking them to make a contribution towards the £5,500 which he estimates is needed.

Cattrall joins Wales

The Welsh hockey team for the Intercontinental Cup will be joined in Kuala Lumpur by Bob Cattrall (Southgate and Great Britain) who for some time has been living in Australia, Sydney Friskin writes. The tournament starts on March 29 and the first three teams will qualify for the World Cup in Bombay at the end of the year.

PARTY: A. Savage, C. Ashcroft, R. D. Martin, D. J. Peters, R. Cattrall, N. Thomas, M. R. Brough, C. Foulkes, H. Williams, A. Western, A. Conway, I. Cowk, D. Thomas, Nazir Mohamed, A. Gowman, M. E. Bishop.

Continuing our series on great teams with the county rugby champions of 1957

How Devon got rid of Yorkshire

Devon first won the Rugby Union county championship in 1899. They won four more times before the first world war, more accurately four and a half, as once they were joint champions with Durham after two drawn finals.

They were, in those years, unquestionably the strongest rugby county in the south, as Durham were in the north; but from 1912 to 1956 they did not reach a final and only three times did they reach a semi-final. This was odd, for they kept producing many fine players. There were usually one or two Devonians in the England side, sometimes three or even four, but Gloucestershire frequently stood in their way in the south-western division.

When the county side revived in the latter part of the 1950s, it was said, sometimes, that it was "all due to the Welshmen at Luke's". This was only part of the truth. St Luke's College, Exeter, a teachers' training college, was one of the oldest rugby clubs in Devon, though only gradually after the Second World War did it become a major force in the game.

This happened because of the policy of a wise principal, J. L. Smeall, who foresaw the increasing demand for physical education in state schools. St Luke's concentrated upon it and soon had outstanding teams in all sorts of sports, not only rugby; but it was rugby that brought their chief sporting fame. Good rugby players who wanted to teach physical education were drawn there, and, in the natural course of things, many of them were Welshmen.

Yet this accretion of strength did not at first show in Devon's county results; for a while the side fell into two parts, each vaguely distrustful of the other. I think I would blame the natives for this, more than the incomers. Even such amiable and intelligent men as Gareth Griffiths and Glyn John never felt quite at ease in a Devon side.

I remember an occasion when a Devon-Cornwall side was chosen against the All Blacks and both were left out, though both were Welsh internationals and obviously qualified on merit. Griffiths was probably the best wing in the British Isles at the time.

Then G. E. R. Ridd was appointed Devon captain. Ridd, inevitably known as Jan, was unmistakably a Devon man, born at Barnstaple; but he was also a Luke's man and had been a popular and successful captain there. He provided the unifying leadership that was needed. Ridd was fair-haired, broad and strong though not tall, a front row forward who could be rough but was uncomplaining if he got some of it back. He had an international trial, but was not quite up to England class. His hours of glory were with Devon.

In 1956, under Ridd's captaincy, Devon reached the final against Middlesex at Twickenham. They were not reckoned to have much of a chance, but led 9—0 with 20 minutes to go, though all the points had come from penalties. The power of the Middlesex forwards, and of Woodward on the right wing, proved just too much and Middlesex won 13—9.

The occasion produced a wave of county fervour: some Devonians ran about the field in smocks and U. A. Titley, the correspondent of this newspaper, wrote that "Waterloo station looked like Widecombe Fair" as the supporters with their green and white favours surged about him.

In 1957 Devon reached the final again and this time were at home against Yorkshire. Despite their efforts of the previous year they were unfancied; this was not surprising, since Yorkshire were a strong side, captained by Butterfield, with about half a dozen other internationals.

O. L. Owen (another former correspondent of *The Times* wrote in *Playfair* that perhaps nobody had taken sufficiently into account the combined effects of a spell of wet weather and the improved team spirit and co-ordination of the whole Devon side. This was true: the Devon forwards were not heavier but were terrors for chasing the loose ball in the mud. However, he omitted a third factor, the Devon supporters.

The match was played at Home Park, the ground of Plymouth Argyle. No other ground in the county could have held the crowd, which was officially reported as 25,000, but I think was over 30,000, what with members, guests and parties of schoolboys. This is the only county final at which I have seen spivs offering tickets outside the gates.

It was a nervous occasion for me. I was one of the radio commentators, with Robert Hudson, and I had not done many big matches before. Bob was the northern commentator, theoretically, and I the western, but as I had been born in Yorkshire and lived in Devon, I knew that I should be accused of gross bias by the supporters of whichever side lost. I confess, though, and it is something for a man born in Sheffield to say, that upon that day my heart was for Devon.

I did not expect Devon to win, but they set off at a lick and after five minutes Blackmore, the right wing, kicked a penalty goal. Blackmore was another Barnstaple man, a good player who never quite managed an England cap; a few years later he went to Rugby League and we did not hear much more of him down in the West.

For nearly twenty minutes Devon, and the crowd, roared away, but Yorkshire recovered their phlegm and drew level with a splendid try on the right by Sykes. Just before half time Devon came back into it: Rees, the scrum half, put in a delicate diagonal punt to the right and there was Blackmore sliding all over the place but just getting over the line before he grounded the ball.

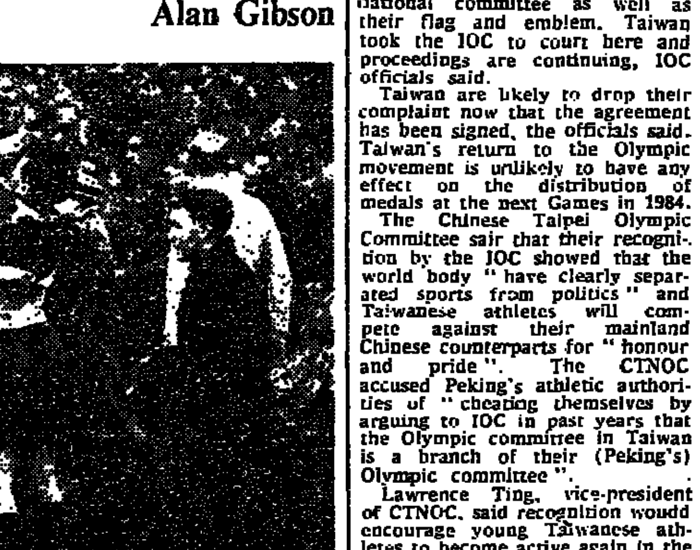
Six-three to Devon at half time. The crowd believed in victory, but I did not. Yorkshire, their forwards pushing Devon hard in the tight, had much the better of the third quarter; but when they tried to heel the ball, they could not get it away. This was largely, or so it seems in retrospect, because Sparks, in the Devon back row, kept knocking over Horrocks-Taylor. Sparks had played for Wales that season and Horrocks-Taylor for England; they were both big men, but Sparks was the nimbler that day in the mud.

In the last quarter Devon got on top again, Yorkshire not knowing quite what to do. Homer the hooker from Tiverton, scored a try after a forward scramble and then Ridd scored the last, a slightly comical one when Rees had moved away from a scrum near the line and Ridd had put himself in the No 8 position, picked up and charged over while Yorkshire hesitated.

The native-born had scored all the points, but the Welshmen had done just as much. Apart from Sparks the half backs, Rees and Jones, had been outstanding (it was surprising that they never played for Wales, though they came near to it). All of these were Luke's men, as was Williams, in the centre, and there were three from Devonport Services—then another source of strength to Devon rugby—of whom two, I think, were at least half-Welsh. There was also Manley, who played for England much later, when it seemed that his chance had passed. And . . . but if I am going on like this, I might as well give the whole side. I apologize to any I may not have mentioned.

The team, for various reasons, broke up soon after that, though Devon reached another final two years later and ought really to have beaten Cheshire, whom they took to a replay. My two small boys were at Plymouth and I am afraid it had the ultimate effect of putting them off county rugby, since they found that the other games did not live up to it. I recall Jones saying, just before the match, "Do you know, if I was given the choice, I would rather win this one than play for Wales?" And I recall interviewing Jeff Butterfield afterwards, and he said, with his disappointed but gracious smile, "We were beaten hands down, that's all there is to it." It was a memorable day in my life.

Alan Gibson



Devon's delight: Jones (left) and Horrocks-Taylor exchange jerseys as the West Country celebrates a memorable day.

Olympic Games

Taiwan back in the fold and under a new flag

Lausanne, March 23.—Taiwan today returned to the Olympic movement after five years in the cold by agreeing to stop calling themselves the Republic of China at the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee said Taiwan had agreed to change the name of their national committee, flag and team emblem. They are now the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee instead of the Republic of China Olympic Committee.

An agreement on Taiwan's return was signed at IOC headquarters on Lake Geneva by the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and Shen Chia-Ming, president of the Taiwan committee. The IOC said that Taiwan were again entitled to take part in future Games as well as in other IOC-sponsored activities, with the same status and rights as other Olympic committees.

Mr Samaranch and the IOC director, Monique Berlioux, refused to comment on the agreement. The IOC gave no prior notice that accord had been reached. Officials refused to discuss the reasons for the secrecy but IOC sources said it "obviously" reflected reluctance to inspire publicity which would anger Peking. Mainland China, who became a full IOC member in 1979, demanded Taiwan's expulsion from the IOC.

Taiwan were barred from the 1976 Olympics in Montreal because they refused to drop the Republic of China title. Peking had been applying diplomatic pressure on the Canadian Government to ban the nationalist Chinese.

In 1979, after Peking's admission to the IOC, the latter's executive board formally banned Taiwan from the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid and summer Games at Moscow unless they changed the name of their national committee as well as their flag and emblem. Taiwan took the IOC to court here and proceedings are continuing, IOC officials said.

Taiwan are likely to drop their complaint now that the agreement has been signed, the officials said. Taiwan's return to the Olympic movement is unlikely to have any effect on the distribution of medals at the next Games in 1984.

The Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee sair that their recognition by the IOC showed that the world body "have clearly separated sports from politics" and Taiwanese athletes will compete against their mainland Chinese counterparts for "honour and pride". The CTNOC accused Peking's athletic authorities of "cheating themselves by arguing to IOC in past years that the Olympic committee in Taiwan is a branch of their (Peking's) Olympic committee".

Lawrence Ting, vice-president of CTNOC, said recognition woudd encourage young Taiwanese athletes to become active again in the international field. He said they would attempt to regain entry to the sports federations that had expelled the island in the past few years, including the International Amateur Athletics Federation, and affirmed that Taiwanese athletes will compete with Chinese teams in any competition they are allowed to enter.—UPI.

Greenwood new U-23 coach

Dick Greenwood, the former England and Lancashire captain and wing forward, is the new England Under-23 coach. Greenwood aged 39, now assistant bursar at Stonyhurst, near Blackburn, has gained preference over Des Seabrook of Sale and Martin Green of Moseley for the post vacated by Pat Briggs.

Greenwood, who won five caps and was a playing contemporary of Budge Rogers, the chairman of selectors, is now coaching Preston. His first task will be to help Rogers and Mike Davis, the England coach, in supervising the Under-23 squad training for 45 players at Bisham Abbey next Saturday and Sunday.

An England Under-23 side will met the English Students at Bath on April 1 and then will play The Netherlands at Leicester on April 11.

Scottish to seat 5,000 extra

London Scottish are installing temporary seating for 5,000 for their John Player Cup semi-final round match against Leicester on Saturday week. Leicester, the holders, have been allocated 3,250 tickets.

The Exiles are opening a ticket office at the Athletic Ground tomorrow to deal with an anticipated crowd of over 8,000. The office will be open from 9 am to 9 pm daily, including this weekend, and will also deal with postal applications.

These, including a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to E. Gray Ward, general manager, Richmond Athletic Association, Richmond Athletic Ground, Richmond, Surrey.

London Scottish are also erecting beer tents and three of their pitches will be used as car parks.

Racing

Top O'Brien two-year-old moved into isolation

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, March 23

The 1981 Irish flat season is barely a week old and already the virus, which has played such havoc with recent seasons, has struck. Vincent O'Brien was to have held an "open day" for the press at Ballydoyle tomorrow, but his secretary said today there was coughing in the stable and the tour was off. Storm Bird, the winter favourite for the 2,000 Guineas and Derby, was immediately hustled into an isolation yard.

As a two-year-old Storm Bird had five consecutive victories, the climax being a win in the William Hill Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket in which he wore down the Solario Stakes winner, To-Agori-Mou, by half a length with the rest of the field, including a smart French colt, Miswaki, beaten a long way off.

In his early Irish starts Storm Bird had critics as well as supporters, but he kept on improving with every race and by the time he went into winter quarters he had established beyond doubt to even the most sceptical that he was Europe's top juvenile.

I saw him after racing at Naas on Saturday and he has made up into a handsome individual; partnered by Tommy Murphy, he galloped six furlongs and moved very sweetly. As preparation for the 2,000 Guineas, he will contest either the Gladness Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday week or The Minstrel Stakes at Leopardstown four days later.

Coincidentally Storm Bird was bred, like The Minstrel, by Mr E. P. Taylor and his pedigree bears many similarities. His dam, South Ocean, won the Canadian Oaks and there seems little doubt that Storm Bird will stay one and a half miles this year.

As a back up O'Brien has Critique, who galloped with Storm Bird on Saturday and who last season beat a useful field of maidens in the Oldbawn Maiden Plate at Leopardstown by the steeplechasing margin of 10 lengths before just failing in the Grand Criterium at Longchamp to Recitation. Being by the Derby winner, Roberto, out of a Sicambre mare, Critique is likely to stay even farther than Storm Bird and I expect to see him represent the stable in the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby.

Among the maidens two to bear in mind are the Forli colt, River Prince, and the Secretariat filly, Clandestina. River Prince has yet to run but will be in action later in April, and Clandestina was a most unlucky loser of her only start last season when giving a long lead from halfway to Crimson Heather and just failing to get up. If Clandestina lives up to expectations and wins a group race, she will have an enormous stud value, for not only did Secretariat win the American triple crown but she is also out of a half-sister to Seattle Slew, who also won the triple crown.

If Storm Bird waits for The Minstrel Stakes, a probable opponent for him there will be Dermot Weld's number one classic prospect, Dance Bid. He beat Storm Bird's stable companion, Euclid.

Dermot Weld's hand in the filly classics was strengthened in December when Bert Firestone gave 180,000 guineas at Newmarket for the formerly Paddy Prendergast-trained Blue Wind. In winning the Silken Glider Stakes at Leopardstown, Blue Wind smoothly accounted for the Weld-trained Overplay and such was the reputation of the runner-up that they were determined to gain possession of the winner when she came up for sale at Newmarket.

Yet another Irish filly who cannot be far off classic standard is Arctique Royale, who was unbeaten in both her races as a two-year-old; her more important success came in the group two Moyglare Stud Stakes. During the winter she was sold and will now carry the colours of J. P. Binet, who won the Eclipse Stakes two seasons ago with Dickens Hill.

The most interesting of the older horses in training is the four-year-old filly, Cairn Rouge, with whom Michael Cunningham won the Goff's Irish 1,000 Guineas and the Champion Stakes.

Gandolpho must choose well for Peter Scot

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Trent Handicap Steeplechase, over three-and-a-half miles, promises to be the most interesting of the seven races at Nottingham this afternoon. The field includes this season's winner of the Welsh Grand National, Narvik; Peter Scot, who won the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Steeplechase at Sandown Park at the beginning of January; Highway Patt, who finished third in that race, and Chumson, who has changed hands recently and will run for his new owners in the Grand National at Aintree on April 4.

Peter Scot has been scratched from the National, but his trainer, David Gandolpho, still faces a tricky decision about his future after today's race. He has entered the horse for the Scottish Grand National at Ayr on April 11; the Irish Grand National, which is run at Fairyhouse nine days later, and the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown Park on April 25.

Obviously, he is unlikely to take in all three, so he must make his mind up fairly soon whether to try to take in two of those targets or concentrate on one. The Whitbread would be an ideal choice, simply because he has won over the course and distance. Yet Peter Scot has a marked preference for soft ground and there is obviously a chance that things might have dried out before then.

As far as today's race is concerned, he has already won twice over this course and distance. Yet there must be a doubt whether, after his lengthy rest, he will be quite sharp enough to give 11lb to Highway Patt, always assuming that my selection is none the worse for a mishap at Cheltenham last Thursday, when be misjudged the tenth fence of the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase, and unshipped Peter Scudamore.

Before that, *Highway Patt* had shown both stamina and resolution at *Doncaster* when winning the High Melton Handicap Steeplechase by six lengths. When he was beaten by Peter Scot at Sandown Park in January he lost a considerable amount of ground at virtually every fence by jumping persistently to the left. Afterwards, his trainer, David Nicholson, said that he would never run him on a right-handed course again. Highway Patt was certainly much more effective at Doncaster, which is left-handed, and he should also be happy at Nottingham, where they race anti-clockwise.

Just A River, my selection for the second division of the Charnwood Novices Hurdle, deserves a change of luck, having finished second in both her races this season. On her last appearance, at Worcester earlier this month, she came up against Baron Blakeney, who had won his previous race at Wincanton. The form may not have amounted to much at the time but it certainly does now, because in the meantime Baron Blakeney has won the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham, where he finished strongly up the hill to master Broadsword and other fancied horses.

Hill of Slane, who finished third in the Triumph Hurdle last year, has been a big disappointment this season. Possibly a change will do him a power of good, and if that turns out to be the case, the Welland Novices Steeplechase could be the race to revitalize him.

Stewards at Plumpton were forced to abandon yesterday's card after continuous rain had waterlogged the course. Cliff Griggs, the Clerk of the Course, said: "The rain has not stopped, and we had no alternative but to abandon."

Worcester racecourse is flooded and tomorrow's meeting has been abandoned. The River Severn has burst its banks.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: Soft. Fontwell Park: Heavy (inspection at 7.15 a.m.). Tomorrow: Kelso: Heavy. Worcester: Abandoned, course waterlogged.

Scudamore's first mount in National will be Cheers

Peter Scudamore, after landing an eight-length victory with the topweight Cheers in the Grunwick Handicap Chase in heavy going at Wolverhampton yesterday, announced that he would ride the nin-year-old in the Grand National.

The Tote quote Cheers a 50 to 1 chance for the Aintree chase. Scudamore's original National Mount, Another Prospect, who pulled up in the Kim Muir Chase at Cheltenham last Tuesday, is a doubtful runner, the Ross-on-Wye trainer, John Edwards, said. In addition to Cheers, Edwards will saddle Son and Heir, partnered by Sam Morshead, in the big race.

Cheers, owner by two Welshpool businessmen, Jim and Mervyn Evans, who are not related, will be Scudamore's first mount in the National, in which his father, Michael, rode many times and triumphed in 1959 in Oxo.

Peter had a broken leg at the time of last year's race.

Making up ground steadily from four fences out, Cheers jumped to the font at the last obstacle to draw clear of the favourite, Dawn Fox, and Blackwater Bridge, who just touched down first, two fences from home. The other National candidate, Marhelstown, was tailed off when he fell three out.

It was Scudamore's seventy-eighth winner of the season—only his second as a professional—and he is six behind John Francome in their race for the championship.

Tony Brougham, who joined Edward's stable in January, scored his first riding success in England when partnering Brandy Fare to a comfortable 5 to 1 victory in the Dudley opportunity handicap Chase.

Wolverhampton results

2.0 (2.5) STANDERFORD CHASE (Div I: Novices 3¼m £832)
SCOT LANE, ch g by Jock Scot—Tandridge Lane (T. Isherwood), 8-12-10 .. C. Smith (5-1, fav) 1
Brocmy Bank .. P. Blacker (6-1) 2
Sknab ...... G. McCourt (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 10p, 58p, 95p. Dual F: 69p. CSF: £2.09. M. Tate, Kidderminster. 2½l, 30l. Cregg (15-1), 4th. 15 ran. NR: Maquisarde.

2.30 (2.32) DUDLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,207: 2m)
BRANDY FARE, b g by Hot Brandy—Pyroughtare (Mrs B Shaw), 11-10-0 .. A Brougham (5-1) 1
Ballet Master, S Keightley (15-2) 2
Woodham, C McIlfatrick (9-4, fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 65p; places, 20p, 16p, 11p. Dual F: £1.06. CSF: £5.55. Mrs B Shaw at Cheltenham. 10l, 4l. Cheltenham (5-1), 4th. 8 ran.

3.0 (3.1) GRUNWICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,836: 2½m)
CHEERS, b g Be Friendly—No Court (J. Evans), 9-11-13 P. Scudmore (9-2) 1
Dawn Fox, Mr P. Webber (15-8, fav) 2
Blackwater Bridge, Mr E. Woods (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 10p, 10p, 24p. Dual F: 46p. CSF: £1.25. J. Edwards, at Ross-on-Wye. 8l, 7l. Bullon Boy (7th), 4th. 8 ran. NR: Caravino.

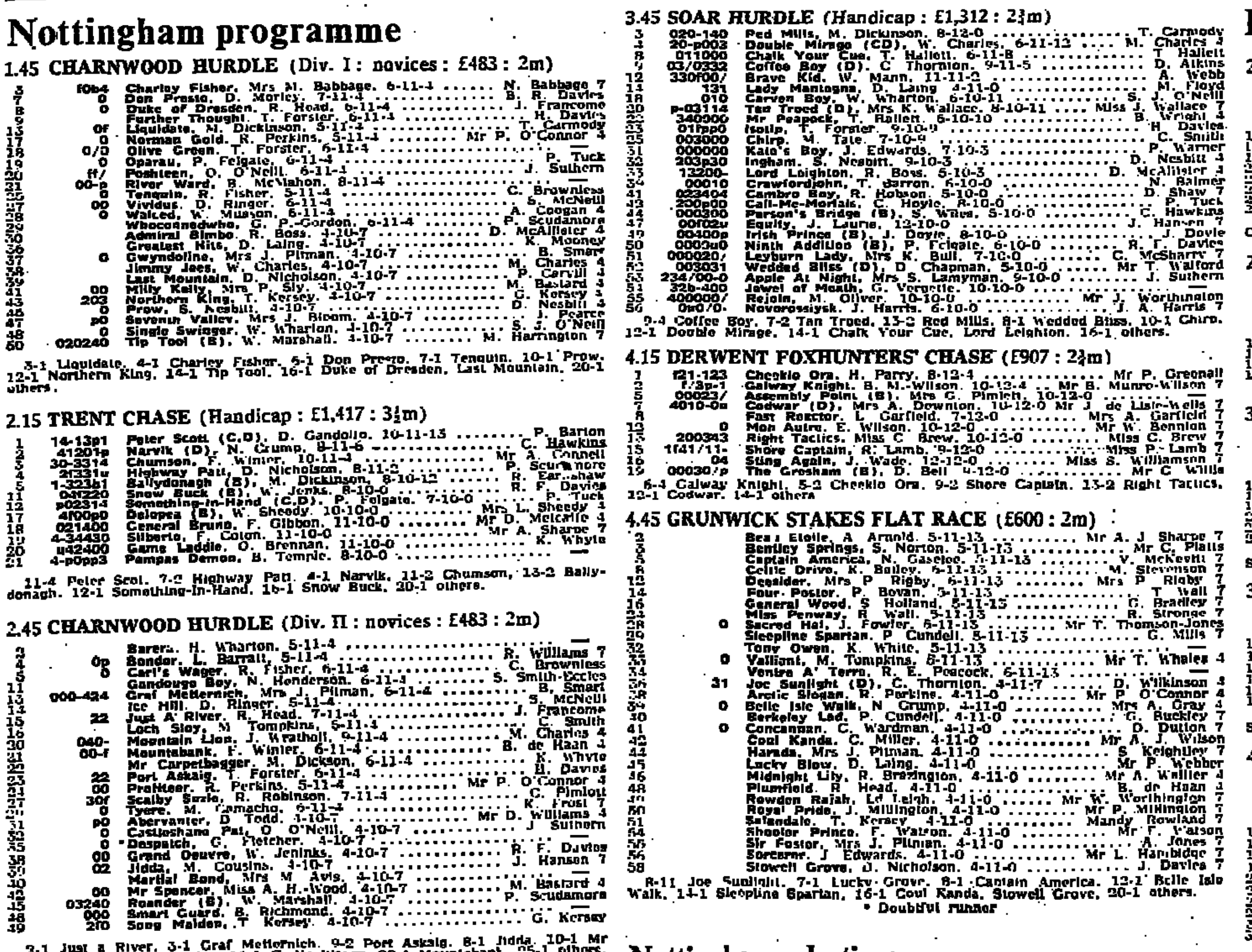
3.30 (3.32) STANDERFORD CHASE (Div II: Novices: 3¼m: £832)
ALDO, b g by Ramsin—Tranquilla (Lady S. Keswick), 6-11-3 B. R. Davies (9-2) 1
Nasir .... R. Crank (7-1) 2
Lampshade ...... C. Smith (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 37p, 17p, 33p. Dual F: £3.30. CSF: £3.51. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmonds. 2l, 30l. Haybale (3-1, fav), 4th. 10 ran.

4.0 (4.2) MARCH CHASE (Handicap: Novices: 2m: £960)
REPIQUE, b g by Jimmy Reppin—Winning Bid (Mrs Earl Jones), 7-11-6 .... T. Carmody (7-2) 1
Prince of Pleasure, P. Scudamore (100-30) 2
Ruperlino .. R. Earnshaw (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 22p, 17p, 23p. Dual F: 93p. CSF: £1.49. Earl Jones, at Hednesford. 2l, 4l. Straight Cash (15-8, fav). Twilight Stag (9-1), 4th. 8 ran.

4.30 (4.31) STRETTON CHASE (Div I: Hunters: 3¼m £538)
SPARTELLA, ch m Spartan General—Delicious (W. Barnett), 9-12-3 M. Mann (5-2) 1
The Pilgarlic, N. Twiston-Davies (25-1) 2
French Pin .. M. Todhunter (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 12p, 56p, 50p. Dual F: £2.72. CSF: £6.56. W. Barnett, at Wellesbourne. 30l, 10l. Double Negative (10-11, fav). Jimmy-fisher (12-1), 4th. 11 ran.

5.0 (5.3) STRETTON CHASE (Div II: Hunters: 3¼m: £535)
SPARTAN LACE, b m by Spartan General—French Lace (G. Tarry), 11-11-7 G. Tarry (2-1, fav) 1
Lone Soldier .... J. Docker (9-4) 2
Honey Jump .. M. Keenore (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 15p, 10p, 41p. Dual F: 13. CSF: 62p. G. Tarry, Crafton Hunt. 3l, 5l. Clear Pride (5-1), 4th. 10 ran. NR: Bruslee.
PLACEPOT: £62.60.

Nottingham programme



1.45 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Div. I: novices: £483: 2m)

3	f0b4	Charley Fisher, Mrs M. Babbage, 6-11-4	N. Babbage 7
7	0	Don Presto, D. Morley, 7-11-4	B. R. Davies
8	0	Duke of Dresden, R. Head, 6-11-4	J. Francome
9		Further Thought, T. Forster, 6-11-4	H. Davies
13	0f	Liquidate, M. Dickinson, 5-11-4	T. Carmody
17	0	Norman Gold, R. Perkins, 5-11-4	Mr P. O'Connor 4
18	0/0	Olive Green, T. Forster, 6-11-4	—
19	0	Oparau, P. Felgate, 6-11-4	P. Tuck
20	ff/	Poshteen, O. O'Neill, 6-11-4	J. Suthern
21	00-p	River Ward, B. McMahon, 8-11-4	—
25	0	Tenquin, R. Fisher, 5-11-4	C. Brownless
27	00	Vividus, D. Ringer, 6-11-4	S. McNeill
28	0	Walced, W. Musson, 6-11-4	A. Coogan 4
29		Whoconnedwho, G. P.-Gordon, 6-11-4	P. Scudamore
30		Admiral Bimbo, R. Boss, 4-10-7	D. McAllister 4
36		Greatest Hits, D. Laing, 4-10-7	K. Mooney
37	0	Gwyndoline, Mrs J. Pitman, 4-10-7	B. Smart
38		Jimmy Jees, W. Charles, 4-10-7	M. Charles 4
39		Last Mountain, D. Nicholson, 4-10-7	P. Carvill 4
41	00	Milly Kelly, Mrs P. Sly, 4-10-7	M. Bastard 4
43	203	Northern King, T. Kersey, 4-10-7	G. Kersey 4
46	0	Prow, S. Nesbitt, 4-10-7	D. Nesbitt 4
47	p0	Sevenn Valley, Mrs J. Bloom, 4-10-7	J. Pearce
48	0	Single Swinger, W. Wharton, 4-10-7	S. J. O'Neill
50	020240	Tip Tool (B), W. Marshall, 4-10-7	M. Harrington 7

3-1 Liquidate, 4-1 Charley Fisher, 6-1 Don Presto, 7-1 Tenquin, 10-1 Prow, 12-1 Northern King, 14-1 Tip Tool, 16-1 Duke of Dresden, Last Mountain, 20-1 others.

2.15 TRENT CHASE (Handicap: £1,417: 3½m)

1	14-13p1	Peter Scott (C,D), D. Gandolfo, 10-11-13	P. Barton
2	41201p	Narvik (D), N. Crump, 8-11-6	C. Hawkins
3	30-3314	Chumson, F. Winter, 10-11-4	Mr A. Connell
4	21331u	Highway Patt, D. Nicholson, 8-11-2	P. Scudamore
5	1-32361	Ballydonagh (B), M. Dickinson, 8-10-12	R. Earnshaw
11	041220	Snow Buck (B), W. Jenks, 8-10-0	R. F. Davies
12	p02314	Something-in-Hand (C,D), P. Felgate, 7-10-0	P. Tuck
17	4f00p0	Delopea (B), W. Sheedy, 10-10-0	Mrs L. Sheedy 4
18	021400	General Bruno, F. Gibbon, 11-10-0	Mr D. Metcalfe 4
19	4-34430	Silberio, F. Colon, 11-10-0	Mr A. Sharpe 7
20	u42400	Game Laddie, O. Brennan, 11-10-0	K. Whyte
21	4-p0pp3	Pampas Demon, B. Temple, 8-10-0	—

[illegible]

2.45 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Div. II: novices: £483: 2m)

[illegible]

3.15 WELLAND CHASE (Novices: £960: 2m)

[illegible]

3.45 SOAR HURDLE (Handicap: £1,312: 2¾m)

3	020-140	Red Mills, M. Dickinson, 8-12-0	T. Carmody
4	20-p003	Double Mirage (CD), W. Charles, 6-11-12	M. Charles 4
8	011000	Chalk Your Cue, T. Hallett, 6-11-8	T. Hallett
9	03/0332	Coffee Boy (D), C. Thornton, 9-11-5	D. Atkins
12	330f00/	Brave Kid, W. Mann, 11-11-2	A. Webb
14	131	Lady Mantegna, D. Laing, 4-11-0	M. Floyd
18	010	Carven Boy, W. Wharton, 6-10-11	S. J. O'Neill
20	p-03114	Tan Troed (D), Mrs K. Wallace, 8-10-11	Miss J. Wallace 7
22	340000	Mr Peapock, T. Hallett, 6-10-10	B. Wright 4
23	01fpp0	Isolip, T. Forster, 9-10-9	H. Davies
25	003000	Chirp, M. Tate, 7-10-9	C. Smith
31	000000	Kato's Boy, J. Edwards, 7-10-5	P. Warner
32	203p30	Ingham, S. Nesbitt, 9-10-3	D. Nesbitt 4
33	13200-	Lord Leighton, R. Boss, 5-10-3	D. McAllister 4
34	00010	Crawfordjohn, T. Barron, 6-10-0	N. Balmer
41	022404	Cambro Bay, R. Hobson, 5-10-0	D. Shaw 7

[illegible]

4.15 DERWENT FOXHUNTERS' CHASE (£907: 2¾m)

[illegible]

4.45 GRUNWICK STAKES FLAT RACE (£600: 2m)

[illegible]

8-11 Joe Sunlight, 7-1 Lucky Grove, 8-1 Captain America, 12-1 Belle Isle Walk, 14-1 Sleeping Spartan, 16-1 Coul Kanda, Stowell Grove, 20-1 others.

• Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Michael Phillips
1.45 Tenquin. 2.15 Highway Patt. 2.45 Just A River. 3.15 Hill of Slane. 3.45 Red Mills. 4.15 Shore Captain. 4.45 Joe Sunlight.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Cutler. 2.30 Glenhawk. 3.0 Cold Justice. 3.30 Stonepark. 4.0 Bold Dealer. 4.30 Set Point.

Fontwell Park programme

2.0 NYTON HURDLE (Selling Handicap: £672: 2¼m)

2	02-u030	Cutler, A. Moore, 6-11-7	M. Perrett 7
3	000	Skateboard, R. Carter, 5-11-5	A. Webber
5	430020	Double-Header (C, B), D. Jermy, 6-11-1	G. Old
8	000p	Power Love, A. Moore, 4-10-10	G. Moore 1
9	0-00000f	Cuernavenlure, A. Neaves, 6-10-9	C. Mann 7
14	pf0	Primeland, J. Jenkins, 5-10-4	B. Reilly
15	0-00000	Double Stretch, R. Dean, 5-10-3	G. Gracey 3
17	020023	Broughty Pier, E. Birchad, 5-10-2	W. Morris 4
22	100-p0p	Manawa, A. Davison, 5-10-0	J. Akehurst 7
25	003	Celia's Halo, W. Holden, 4-10-0	S. Smith Eccles
26	100400	Daddy's Daughter (CD), N. Lee-Judson, 5-10-0	J. Hughes 7
27	423p0p	Hanlow Gamble, R. Juckes, 6-10-0	Miss S. Oliver 7

[illegible]

2.30 FLANSHAM CHASE (Novices: £1,156: 2m 2½f)

[illegible]

3.0 MADEHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1,628: 2¼m)

[illegible]

3.30 CERTAIN JUSTICE CHASE (Handicap: £2,498: 2m 2½f)

[illegible]

4.0 MUNDHAM HURDLE (Novices: £552: 2¼m)

[illegible]

4.30 CHARLTON CHASE (Hunters: £1,356: 3m 2½f)

[illegible]

Britain and Canada: is it to be a clean break at last?

Within two weeks or so Parliament will be asked, by way of an address to the Queen, to pass an Act the effect of which will be to bring to an end the last constitutional traces of British colonial supremacy over Canada. The controversy which this has caused seems, on the surface, absurd and unrealistic. In every way that matters, Canada has been an independent and sovereign country at least since 1931, when the Statute of Westminster in effect set the Dominions free, or possibly since 1926, when the United Kingdom government, by the Balfour Declaration, confirmed Canada's *de facto* independence.

Why then does it matter to Britain that Canada now wants to be rid of a constitutional link which has been of no practical importance to its sovereignty for a half-century? The UK is happy to relinquish its anomalous constitutional control, and virtually all Canadians want the tie to be broken.

The Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau, however, was not satisfied with merely asking the United Kingdom Parliament to send Canada's constitution home to Ottawa, something which could be achieved in a simple one-page Act which would have gone through the Commons and the House of Lords on the nod, in a day though it would then leave Canada without an agreed procedure for amendment. The Canadian Government has therefore tacked on to the Bill it wants Westminster to pass a Canadian Constitution Act, of 65 sections, which includes a "Charter of Rights and Freedoms" as well as procedures for amending the Constitution.

Of the 10 provinces of Canada, six of them object strongly to the contents of the Constitution. Only two of them are positively in support of it.

The governments of the dissatisfied provinces have been active in trying to persuade the British Government, MPs and peers that consent should not be given to a request which has not only the majority of the provinces against it, but also, so the polls have recently shown, a majority of all Canadians. An internal Canadian political dispute has been exported to Westminster, and no one here quite knows what to do about it.

There are now three main documents setting out versions of what the constitutional position is understood to be. On the British side, there is the report of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on the role of Parliament on the issue (the Kershaw report). The government of Canada has now issued a sharp response to Kershaw, and there is also, as the only judicial intervention to date, the opinion of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, given last month. That court split 3-2, with the majority agreeing with the Federal government's view that there is no constitutional requirement to consult the provinces. Judgments are awaited from the appeal courts of Newfoundland and Quebec as well, but they are unlikely to be delivered before the Canadian government makes its formal request to the Queen.

Surprisingly, no appeal has yet been lodged with the Federal Supreme Court against the Manitoba decision, but even if the Supreme Court were to be brought into the dispute, there is no question of the political momentum being interrupted to wait—perhaps for several months—for the judges to make up their minds.

The basic constitutional issue is simple, though its sub-plots are extraordinarily complex. It can be put in a number of ways. Has the British Parliament the right—or even the duty—to look behind the request by the Canadian government and come to its own decision whether or not to grant it, or should it act as a mere rubber stamp? Or, looking at it from Canada's point of view, in the words of the main question put to the Manitoba court (which it answered in the negative): "Is the agreement of the provinces of Canada constitutionally required for amendment to the Constitution of Canada, where such amendment affects federal-provincial relationships or alters the powers, rights and privileges granted or secured by the Constitution to the provinces, their legislatures or governments?".

Whichever way the question is posed begs many more questions, both of fact and of legal interpretation. For example, the federal government does not even admit that the proposal to be put to Westminster at the end of the parliamentary debate now being held in Ottawa would affect the federal structure of Canada in any way detrimental to the interests of the provinces; or that it would transfer any of the provincial powers to the federal government. Indeed, the Canadian government says, the proposal will not "directly affect federal-provincial relationship" or "alter or affect Canada's federal structure". If that is so—which, of course, the provinces vigorously deny—the argument of the provinces and of Kershaw, is much diminished.

The Kershaw conclusion is that the British Government has the consitutional duty to ensure that any request made by the federal government conveyed "the clearly expressed wishes of Canada as a federally structured whole". If it did not, then the United Kingdom Government would be entitled to send back the request as not having been properly formulated.

The Kershaw committee rejects the middle option of Parliament itself amending the Canadian request. The Canadian view is that, broadly, the British Government has no option, whether by convention or constitution (or a combination of the two) but to act as a rubber stamp.

Here there is a fundamental dispute—part fact, part interpretation. The Federal government claims firmly that there are a number of precedents of Canada asking for amendments to the British North America Act of 1867 (the method of changing Canada's constitution) without the British government, or Parliament, suggesting that they first had to be satisfied that the provinces had been consulted, or, even further, that they had agreed.

"Indeed, on a few notable occasions, such requests have been made in the face of public opposition by one or more provinces. Yet the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom have never concerned themselves about the existence or extent of provincial consultation or consent".

This too was the view of the majority of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Chief Justice Freedman analysed the 21 amendments so far requested, and obtained, from the United Kingdom, and concluded that there had been no instance of a refusal by the United Kingdom to enact a requested amendment because of provincial objections, and that there had been numerous instances of amendments agreed to by the United Kingdom where there had been no agreement and often no prior consultation with them.

The two minority judges came to the opposite conclusion. It was a principle of constitutional law, Mr Justice O'Sullivan said, that the federal government "does not have the right to initiate or to obtain any constitutional amendment which would affect the fundamental terms of the (Canadian) union without the consent of all the provinces".

Pointing out that under the Canadian federal structure, sovereignty was vested in the federal government, as well as, over their own affairs, in the provinces, he went on: ". . . in all matters pertaining to federal power, when the Queen acts, she must act on the advice of her federal ministers; in all matters pertaining to provincial power . . . she must act on the advice of her provincial ministers. In matters affecting both, she must act on the advice of both federal and provincial ministers. It would be unconstitutional to act except on the advice of responsible ministers."

Mr Justice O'Sullivan's conclusion was that *all* the provinces had to agree before a valid request could be made to the United Kingdom.

The Kershaw committee did not go quite as far as that. It decided that there was no constitutional necessity for all the provinces to agree, and alighted instead on a formula (which the Canadians themselves intend using for amendments to their Constitution in future) which, it claimed, would reveal the "clearly expressed wishes of Canada as a whole". The request to Westminster would have to have the support of the two largest provinces (Quebec and Ontario) two of the four western provinces, and two of the four Atlantic provinces (subject to them having a certain aggregate population).

The Canadian Government has been severely critical of the Kershaw committee's methodology, its lack of expertise and its reasoning. It accuses the committee of misunderstanding both Canada's internal constitution and Canadian-British relations, and alleges that most of the evidence on which it based its conclusions was one-sidedly provincialist, and that the guidance given to the committee by British academics was neither impartial nor expert.

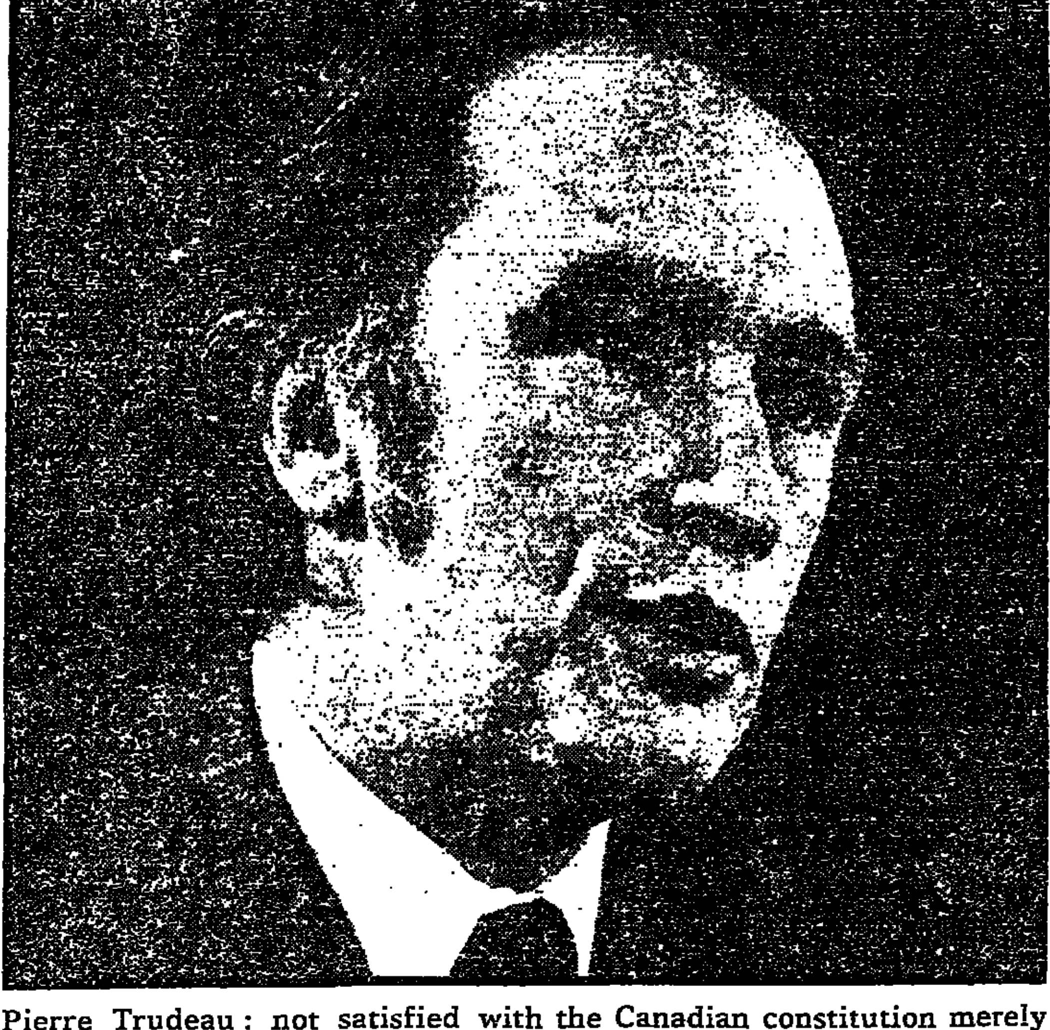
It takes particular issue with Kershaw on a number of constitutional points. Kershaw laid considerable stress on a Canadian White Paper of 1965, which laid down as a general principle that "the Canadian Parliament will not request an amendment directly affecting federal-provincial relationships without prior consultation and agreement with the provinces". It then continued: "This principle did not emerge as early as others but since 1907, and particularly since 1930, has gained increasing recognition and acceptance. The nature and degree of provincial participation in the amending process, however, have not lent themselves to easy definition." The Canadian government sees those last two sentences as proving exactly the opposite conclusion to that drawn by Kershaw, and as showing that there is no constitutional requirement for consultation and agreement.

Finally and uncompromisingly the federal government emphasizes the political consequences: If the advice offered by the Kershaw committee were to be followed, it "would prolong Canada's constitutional impasse indefinitely, and would seriously jeopardize relations between the two countries". Kershaw's assertion that its recommendations, if adopted, would not constitute an interference in Canadian internal affairs is firmly contradicted. It would, the Canadian government says, amount to casting aside one of the Commonwealth's most fundamental precepts, the principle of equality between national parliaments.

In the end, whatever the constitutional complexities, Mrs Thatcher may have to make a political decision. If there were to be a free vote in the House of Commons, the result would be extremely difficult to predict, but there would be at least a possibility that the Commons (or even the Lords) would reject Canada's request. That would precipitate a most serious breach between Britain and Canada. Mrs Thatcher's alternative would be to impose a three-line whip, which some reports emanating from Canada suggest she has promised Prime Minister Trudeau to do.

Whatever the result, millions of Canadians are going to be angry with Britain's role. The dispute is not one of Britain's making, but it is not one from which the Government and Parliament can emerge unscathed.

Marcel Berlins



Pierre Trudeau: not satisfied with the Canadian constitution merely being sent home to Ottawa.

Eric Heffer

Mother knew all about the New Party

Events of the past few weeks compelled me to thumb through *Testament of Experience* by Shirley Williams' mother, Vera Brittain. I remembered that she had written something particularly apt about the New Party, a breakaway group from the Labour Party in 1931.

These were her words: "Most of them will probably be of the aristocratic, advanced Tory type; progressives who don't like the proletariat". Written today, they could apply equally to most members of the Council for Social Democracy.

In her book Vera Brittain also gave clues to her daughter's character and attitudes to life when she wrote, "As she grew out of infancy she became a dynamo of energy: she never walked when she could run and she climbed everything"; further, that Shirley "never knew defeat until, as a Labour candidate still under 23, she began a series of attempts to surmount adverse majorities in Tory constituencies".

Shirley Williams is not alone among the Social Democrats in not knowing and certainly not gracefully accepting defeat. Until the past few years she and her friends have always been on the winning side in the Labour Party and they simply cannot stand being defeated and finding themselves in a minority position. That is surely the basic reason for their defection from Labour's ranks.

Most industrial workers have to accept constant defeats in the harsh economic world in which they live. It was this very hardship which led working people to form trade unions, out of which came the Labour Party.

Political parties cannot be created out of thin air. They must have deep roots among the people, and while groups such as the Social Democrats can be financially assisted by varying interests, without genuine roots they will wither and die.

I had hoped to ignore the Social Democrats but cannot because of the enormous organized publicity they are receiving. Their long drawn-out public agony on whether they will or whether they won't has produced the headlines and widespread media coverage.

What every political pundit must surely be waiting to know is what this group believes in. There have been a number of versions, from Roy Jenkins' radio comment that socialism was not a word he had used for years, to David Owen saying they would continue to be socialists. The two policy which seem to unite the their belief in proportion presentation, which they with the Liberals, the munist Party and Arthur gill, and their total commi to the European Commun

Recently, Dr Owen a that it is the Social Dem who are still in favo Labour's 1979 election festo and not the L Party. That argument, ho wears exceedingly thin one considers their posit defence. The manifesto it clear that Labour di want a replacement to P It said: "In 1974, w nounced any intention of ing towards the productio new generation of nuclea pons or a successor t Polaris Nuclear Force. W iterate our belief that this best course for Britain."

Dr Owen further argu the House of Commons th cruise missile could be ac as the Polaris replac which is the very oppos Labour's view.

Mr Christopher Brockl Fowler undoubtedly show great deal of courage in over to the Social Dem from the Conservatives. ever, he is not a de socialist and by joinin Social Democrats he ha posed that group's true tion—a centre party attr malcontents and deserters the other parties.

In a recent article i News of the World, S Williams said that troubles are mainly created, born of rigid and class antagonism". It i that Britain is a deeply d class society, one in which who rule basically ga privileges from the own of the means of productio tribution and exchange. one is really determined rid of the class system i be done only by shiftin bases on which class powe privilege feed.

Certainly, as Mrs Wil suggests, small busi should be helped and couraged and inventors every assistance. But tha long been Labour's policy she is therefore saying no new. If we are ever to things right, then a gr measure of democratic ning is essential and thi be achieved only when country's basic industrie organized through varying of social and public owne The Labour Party inten create a society the opposite to that of "bu cratic intolerance", as Williams tried to sugge would be.

Despite Tory taunts, L has the real alternative central objective is full em ment. To achieve that, go ment will have to inc public expenditure. Lab strategy for expansion bring down inflation and will be accompanied by a prehensive and powerful sy of price controls. And de Enoch Powell's jibe about old friend "Solomon-Bind there will certainly need t the closest cooperation bet the next Labour govern and the unions.

International agreements have to be sought so tha countries can be helped expand their economies. cause of past painful expe ces a tight rein must be on international capital m ments to prevent a fligh capital overseas. An investr fund would channel North oil revenues and funds industry. North Sea oil th fore, would have to be ta into public ownership. In trial democracy must extended and developed. I clear that work sharing wil required with time off study, longer holidays ea voluntary retirement and introduction of a 35-hour w

These are some of Labo policies. We must now wait see what the social democ have to offer.

The author is Labour MP Walton, Liverpool.

Bernard Levin

I name the innocent men

The latest spy revelations from Mr Chapman Pincher have finally decided me on a course of action that I have long been contemplating but have hitherto always avoided. My decision has been a difficult, even an agonizing one; not only professional obligations and personal loyalties, but vital political matters, are involved, and my long hesitation was rooted in very powerful arguments. Even now, I am by no means free of doubt as to whether I have taken the right decision, and the very nature of what I am about to do makes it certain that until the end of my life I shall continue to be troubled by such doubt. But I have come to the conclusion that in these matters the most important duty lying on those who have information is to ensure that it is made available to those who ought to be aware of it; in a democracy like ours I believe that the general public should have access to all the knowledge they need in order to come to informed decisions, and it is in that spirit that I now intend to add my own revelations to those which have appeared in the past few years.

That said, there is nothing to be gained by my wrapping up my disclosures in hints and euphemisms: I shall come straight to the point. Information in my possession, fully supported by the most conclusive documentary proof, leaves no doubt at all that from 1941 to 1973 (the period covered by my direct knowledge of the matter), there have at all times been at least three men in the highest ranks of Britain's Intelligence Services *who were not working for the Soviet Union.*

I can, and shall, be more precise. I know of a total of 14 men and three women who, during the years in question, were employed by MI5 and at least 11 who worked for MI6, who were not lifelong Soviet agents, and who never gave *any* secret information to our enemies. I have good reason to *believe* that there were even more members of our Intelligence services in this position, but I have deliberately confined myself to those cases in which I have first-hand knowledge.

Let no one take comfort in the belief that the people I refer to were lowly clerks or humble messengers, with access only to trivial information; I am obliged to reveal that on more than one occasion *the respective heads of both MI5 and MI6 themselves* were not working for the Russians. Moreover, the appointments they made to the most senior and sensitive posts within their organizations included others in a like position and some, indeed, who never contemplated treachery.

But it is even worse than that. We are all familiar by now with the role of the "sleeper"—the Soviet agent who, until instructed by his foreign masters, takes no action at all on their behalf (sometimes for many years or even decades), carrying out his "cover" duties conscientiously and committing treason only when it is required of him, perhaps in the form of a single, specific deed. Well, it is clear that even among those employees of MI5 and MI6 who were not active and persistent traitors throughout their careers, there were several who were not even "sleepers".

Nor does even that exhaust the scandal of Britain's Intelligence, which for decades was plainly riddled—nay, honeycombed—with loyalty to Britain. I have said that many of the people I have in mind never even contemplated working for our enemies. But I can go even farther; some of them were never even approached by Soviet agents, and among these were certainly several who would have resisted such approaches if they had been made.

Of course it will be pointed out that the people I am referring to formed only a small proportion of the total number of those working in this crucial field during those years; even in the upper reaches of Intelligence they were heavily outnumbered by those who cheerfully and doggedly went about their work of helping the Soviet Union in any way they could, and sought no reward for what they did. That is perfectly true, and we should certainly bear it in mind when we feel our justifiable anger aroused against the minority in their midst. But *it cannot* excuse the actions of that minority; moreover, it must inevitably call in question *the judgment* of the majority, even though their *treachery* cannot be doubted. It has to be asked plainly: what were the mass of Soviet agents in MI5 and MI6 doing all those years when—perhaps down the corridor, perhaps in the next office, possibly even in the same room—there were men and women cunningly going about their work of serving Britain? Did none of the majority ever suspect anything, did no odd behaviour on the part of a colleague ever prompt the thought that an investigation, however discreet, ought to be set in motion?

I fear that the answer to that question is the old one: there *were* suspicions, there *were* actions that cried out for enquiries to be made, yet the "old boy network" went into action, even if only unconsciously, every time. I am far from condemning altogether the feelings that prompt such "cover-up" instincts. It is easy to see how the argument presents itself. "What, old so-and-so loyal to Britain? But I was at school with him, at Oxford, too; I know him through and through, he's married to my cousin—the very thought of him not working for the Russians is simply preposterous." And so the unexplained oddness of behaviour is ignored, the puzzling absence at a crucial time forgotten, the distaste for Soviet policy, expressed in an unguarded moment, put down to mere lovable eccentricity.



But in this field *tout comprendre* is not, and cannot be, *tout pardonner*. The safety and security of the Soviet Union could have been at stake, and nothing can excuse or mitigate the shame and disgrace of those who, trusted and confided in, and appointed to posts of the most sensitive and influential nature, continued for years on end to serve Britain loyally without ever looking at the odious quality of their behaviour, let alone its potential, or even actual, consequences.

Matters cannot be left here. I said that I had proof of my charges, documentary proof, and so I have. I have refrained from "naming names" today, because it is not my purpose or wish to start any kind of witch-hunt against men who have mostly long since retired from the Intelligence service and in some cases, indeed, been dead for many years. But my silence is contingent upon a proper inquiry being set up immediately, at which I can present my evidence, in proper conditions of secrecy, to those who are responsible for dealing with it. For it is no use saying that—as I freely admit—my information relates to a period which ended in 1973. I have no reason to suppose that the soil in which rampant loyalty flourished in the ranks of British Intelligence, however single-mindedly treasonable were most of its activities, has ceased to exist, and for all I know it is still breeding, or at the very least could breed, the same lurid, sinister and poisonous weeds. If the Prime Minister will give an immediate and unqualified assurance that there will be no more smoothing-over, no more covering-up, no more forgiving and forgetting, and that the most rigorous inquiry will be set up, backed by the most formidable powers to command the attendance of witnesses and the disclosure of documents, I shall hold my peace. If not, I shall reveal everything I know.

(*Tomorrow: The senior Foreign Office official who was a British patriot—and got away with it for years.*)

LONDON DIARY

Now is the time for one good man . . .

Yesterday's announcement in the paid columns of this and other newspapers that the Social Democrats are looking for a chief executive for their fledgling party at £20,000 a year will undoubtedly attract a tidal wave of applications, but I doubt if any of them will be from the existing party bureaucracies.

Political considerations apart, the salary is not really enough to attract, for example, Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. As Labour's senior paid official, he is already on a salary of £20,135, with a not unpleasant office in Walworth Road. I think he can safely be ruled out.

They might do better among the ranks of Conservative Central Office. Not of course the party chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, who is comfortably supplied with the readies from a number of sources, including directorships of Trusthouse Forte and Pirelli. Central Office has not really had a senior bureaucrat since the departure and subsequent untimely death of their former director-general, Michael Wolff, in 1975.

The nearest they have to a full-time executive nowadays is Alan Howarth, one of the party vice-chairman, who is in charge of the Smith Square headquarters. But you never know; the Social Democrats might find possible recruits in the lower echelons of Central Office, where 40 redundancies have recently been declared, not to mention a total wage freeze for the current year.

They might do better over at Liberal headquarters, where funds are tight. The present chief executive of party organization is Hugh Jones, whose salary is confidential but which I am assured by the man himself is "minimal"; my intelligent guess is that it is less than half what the new party is offering. But Jones assured me yesterday: "I do this job for love; there is no chance of me being lured away."

Shutter bug

More Social Democratic news. I know there is little love lost between the emergent centrists and the Labour Party, but things really came to a pretty pass over the weekend in Islington after the Labour mayor and five councillors deserted the True People's Party for the Limehouse lefties.

Yesterday the north London air was thick with charges of KGB tactics, camera spying and of binoculars being trained on friends turned foe.

The trouble arose after Morgan Lear, for two years secretary of the Islington North Labour Party, resigned on Saturday to throw in his lot with the Social Democrats as agent for their two candidates in the forthcoming GLC elections.

On Sunday Lear held a party at his home for Labour friends and colleagues from his past life only to find, he says, the new Labour Party secretary, Derek Sawyer, lurking in a house opposite photographing the arriving dissidents.

Caught between a sense of outrage ("It's quite incredible, really KGB-ish; I can only think he wants to black the people who came to my party to exclude them from the general management committee") and a feeling that the whole thing is slightly ridiculous ("We thought of going outside to line up for a school photograph"), Lear cannot decide whether to take the incident seriously.



A distinctly embarrassed Sawyer was trying to pass the whole thing off as a joke yesterday. No photographs were taken, he claims. "They were pointing binoculars at us so I started playing about and pointing a camera at them." He does concede, however: "We were looking to see who was there."

Perhaps I can help to restore peace. I can tell Sawyer that yes, lots of Labour Party members were there and yes, Lear did pass round an invitation to join the Social Democrats which, he claims, most people present signed.

And just in case there was a film in the camera, Lear is offering a complete guest list of his party in return for the negatives. Now what could be fairer than that?

Homogenetic

Without doubt London's most glittering lunchtime occasion yesterday was a small party at which Sir David Hunt, the retired diplomat, mastermind and Hellenophile, presented the prizes won in my recent competition inviting readers to compose an encomium celebrating Greece's entry into the EEC.

You will recall that entries had to be composed of English words derived from Greek. Sir David observed, in the light of a recent sexual scandal which has descended upon a fellow retired diplomat, that Greek has provided not only most of the technical terms of literary criticism, but also the names for most of the less appealing vices of the flesh.

I have had many letters from readers anxious to savour some further entries (and one or two telephone calls from disaffected entrants who thought they should have won) so in response to popular demand I give you the second and third prizewinners.

Mrs H. R. Halliwell of Weston, Hertfordshire, collected a copy of L. R. Palmer's magisterial, authoritative and expensive work *The Greek Language*, for a clever parody of Keats:

"Thou sympathetic scene of history,
Thou polychromic paradise of demes,
Kaleidoscope of Attic ..... mystery,
Thou catalog'st a myriad of themes:
What musical and lyric eulogies
Re-echo round this sphere of ethnic schemes,
Eclipsed by metrical and rhythmic paeans?
What characters are these? What philhellenes?
What democratic hymns? What policies?—
They're cosmopolitans! They're Europeans!"

Third prize of a bottle of seven-star Greek brandy went to E. K. Stopford of Oxford for the best piece of prose:

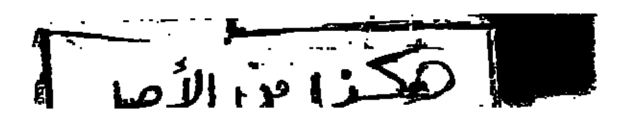
"The ideas of archaic Hellas, in the spheres of poetry, drama, music, rhetoric and philosophy—what a catalogue!—are now European ideals. But because of geography the Hellenic historical scene has been Asia and the Aegean, not the Atlantic Ocean nor the Celtic barbarians.

"There will be critical problems for Hellas, politic and economically, during metamorphosis into European polity, and th will be parallel proble for Europe too. But Hellene is energetic sophisticated: he is a tech crat; he is a democrat. Th need be no agonizing there will be no catastrop There will be Hellas Europe, a Europe in Hell Let the chorus practise hymns of rhapsody."

Again my thanks to all w submitted panegyrics. Anot brainstormer in this spa soon, although I fear I shall back to my usual prize of fiver.

I wish I had seen the IT documentary on Lond schools previewed on o broadcasting page the oth day. "Is the ILEA, which h banned capital punishment its schools, flying in the fa of parents' wishes?" I do know about parents, but know a few teachers wi would welcome it back.

Alan Hamilto



THE TIMES
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BRITAIN'S SOARING RATES

The rate of inflation is down into single figures and recent pay settlements are following it down. But local authority rates next year are to be 20 per cent higher on average than this year. In city areas where the actual burden on the ratepayer is heaviest, increases are to be greater still: the average increase in London will be over £100, more than four times that in the English shire counties. Mr Michael Heseltine can rely on a sure response from voters and ratepayers when he attacks local government for profligacy as he did once more last night.

The sense that the pain and suffering of the rest of the community are being mocked by a conspiracy of irresponsible council treasurers must tend to undermine hopes that the suffering may eventually be fruitful. It is temptingly easy to make a scapegoat of local government, and there is obvious political capital to be gained from doing so two months before local elections. But the oversimplifications involved risk creating an impression that there is a basic and general conflict of objectives between local and national government, which threatens to frustrate the aims of public policy, and that the national interest requires the Government to act to bring the councils to heel. Mr Heseltine last night drew back a little from his intemperate hinting of last weekend, but he did not resist the temptation to make scapegoats.

A certain amount of conflict is inherent in the system, as in any relationship between bodies accountable to different electorates. Any Government looks with legitimate anxiety towards the one quarter of public expenditure which is dispensed at the discretion of the councils. Any Chancellor wants to see local budgets contribute to a fall in inflation by adopting his own optimistic predictions about the inflation rate; any borough treasurer wants to cushion himself against deficit, remembering what has come of Chancellors' predictions in the past. If central grant underestimates actual need, the excess falls in its entirety on the rates, imposing a disproportionate percentage rise on them.

This year the usual tensions have been multiplied by the unpredictable vagaries of Mr Heseltine's ill-conceived block grant system, and by the multitude of successive spending targets proclaimed by the Government. The crisis in public spending is extreme, and it is right and proper that the local as well as the national sector should make its contribution. In manpower terms, Mr Heseltine rightly pointed out that local government is still not making savings even on the limited scale achieved by the Civil Service: few will believe that it is all sinew and no fat which has escaped. But he gave only grudging credit to the fact that actual spending on the local level has been falling steadily since 1979 while central spending has been rising, and that in almost all years almost all councils have met the targets that Governments have requested.

It is not in the treasurers' departments that the most serious problems of local government lie. The basic problem is one of political control, and its acutest effects are concentrated in a relatively small number of large metropolitan authorities. Partly because of the institutional power enjoyed by council employees' unions and partly because the rating system in those areas shields most electors from the financial consequences of their representatives' extravagance, a dangerous problem of accountability has arisen. Weakened contact with the electorate also gives the opportunity for the inroads made so successfully by the extreme left in the Labour parties of several large cities. These problems, among others, have led both Labour and Conservative parties to declare that they oppose rating as a tax—though neither has proposed a wholly convincing alternative. But the erosion of accountability leaves local government more and more vulnerable to attacks on its autonomy.

RISKS IN ANGOLAN ADVENTURES

It was to be expected that the South African government would do its utmost to influence the formulation of the new Reagan policy for southern Africa. The Pentagon has been duly briefed by South African generals and intelligence officers; Mr Dirk Mudge has explained the prospects for a United Nations-supervised election in Namibia as the Turnhalle Alliance views it; and Mr Jonas Savimbi is expected in Washington this week to report on the strength and potential of his guerrillas' resistance to the Angolan communist government in the strategic southern highlands that abut upon Namibia.

They, and no doubt other South African voices in Washington, take their cue from Mr Reagan's past statements which readily emphasize the importance of South Africa to the western camp in an East-West struggle. It was the expectation that these sympathetic noises could be translated into overtly pro-South African policies after Mr Reagan's election that strengthened Pretoria's resolve to abort the Geneva conference for implementing the western plan for a Namibian cease-fire and elections.

The Reagan administration is rightly determined to oppose effectively further encroachments by Russia or Cuba in areas of vital western interest. The problem is to apply this otherwise unexceptionable strategy to the local complexities of Afghanistan, Latin America or Africa. In Africa, Angola's reliance on the Cubans and Russians cannot be separated from the unending struggle of black Africa (and its allies) against South Africa and its apartheid structure. South Africa's policy is to survive as much as it now is for as long as possible—and indefinitely if that is possible. The current election campaign makes clear that South Africa's survival and the maintenance of its racial policy are seen as one and the same objective. To survive, white South Africa relies on its immense economic strength—overwhelming strength in relation to its neighbours—and its considerable military power: but Pretoria's long-standing ambition is to have American endorsement for its stance (much as Israel has had). It is this that gives Washington its leverage.

When Washington was cooperating with its allies in getting a settlement in Namibia even at the risk of installing a communist-influenced Swapo regime in Namibia, Pretoria went reluctantly along with the plan, hoping that thereafter it would have American backing in the final laager. Now that Mr Reagan seems to place his priorities on stopping communism on the Namibian border or even inside Angola, Pretoria naturally presses the advantages of what is its own preferred policy for Afrikaner survival.

The western plan, if the United States returns to it, has obvious risks. An eventual victory at the polls for Swapo would appear another advance for Russian influence which would be a blow to the prestige of the Reagan administration and the west's posture as well as to South Africa and its security. But it does not follow that Swapo, if it won, would promptly hand the strategic Namibian coastline to the Soviet navy or deny its strategic minerals to the west. Namibia would long remain as much a prisoner of the South African economy as Mr Mugabe complains Zimbabwe still is—and asks the west for £750m to break free. African governments can be socialist without wishing to be catspaws for Russian ambitions. Nevertheless the weakness of the western plan always was that Russia would claim the credit and offer aid for the final assault on white South Africa to which black sentiment everywhere looks forward.

Mr Reagan's alternative is to put pressure on Angola. The South African generals have scored considerable successes against Swapo in the border war by search and destroy missions deep into Angola. They envisage American support for the Savimbi forces fighting the Angola regular army ("instructed" by Cubans) as a way of finally eliminating Swapo's bases. With Swapo forces thus neutralized Pretoria could hope that Namibia would settle down under Turnhalle leadership. American direct aid (in addition to South African) to Savimbi—assuming this is logistically possible—could make his tribal war a much more credible threat to Luanda.

The object of such a policy would presumably be to induce Angola to consider a comprehensive settlement for the whole region, under which it would reduce its dependence on Cuba and Russia and require Swapo to end its guerrilla war in return for the independence of Namibia and security for itself. It has attractions, but the Luanda government would certainly have to be very hard-pressed to accept a plan that other African states would call a sell-out. Moreover to Pretoria the main object of such a settlement would be to frustrate the sort of United Nations-supervised elections that would install Swapo in power.

The problem for the West is as ever, in seeking to curb Russian expansion, to avoid siding with South African apartheid against black Africa. The virtue of the West's Namibian plan was that it again postponed the evil day of choosing between black Africa and white South Africa. Even the vetoing of sanctions will not cast that die finally. The risk is that intervention in the Namibia-Angola war might do so. Hitherto the United States has been able to put pressure on South Africa, and can claim indirect credit for some liberalization in labour and social policy there. But to tie itself to Pretoria's chariot wheels would be a drastic reversal.

JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN A TRADE

The proposal under discussion within the Government which would enable jobless teenage volunteers to serve with the army for six months is bound to attract adverse comment on the grounds that it shows up the ultimate bankruptcy of this Government's approach to unemployment. There will doubtless be reference to "work camps" or "press gangs" and some speculation about conscription. It may be true that youth unemployment—like war—is too serious a business to be left to the generals: it is also too serious a business for even the generals to be left out of it.

The growth of youth unemployment has obviously accompanied the general rise in unemployment caused by the world recession. It may not at first glance merit preferential treatment over other age groups, at least for economic reasons. In the short term, for instance, it might be argued that the most damaging loss to the British economy comes from the enforced idleness of so many trained men and women thrown out of work, and it is to their reemployment that we should look to get the economy moving again. However, the social and economic disadvantages of youth unemployment are very marked, and become more so the further ahead one looks into the future. In the first place, the transition from youth to maturity, from school to working place, is an enormously significant and formative a period of a person's life. It is true that the vast majority of school-leavers still seem to be managing to effect this transition successfully; but an increasing proportion of young people is now finding the moment that they become full citizens of our industrial society blighted by the fact that society seems to have no need of them. The social consequences of this alienation may not show up immediately in the conventional indices of the economy, or in voting figures, or even in social trends; but it is there. It cannot be healthy for so many young people to have no obvious social or economic motive to find a constructive role in society.

The second underlying disadvantage of youth unemployment is an economic one. There is no point in the notorious "shake out" theory of unemployment—envisaging the release of human resources from old industries into newer and more productive ones—if much of those resources are untrained and by then untrainable. The youth of today is the seed corn of our industrial tomorrow. Britain's eventual economic and social health will only be achieved on the basis of an educated, trained, flexible and mobile work force. Industrial training of all kinds is the essential element in that achievement, and therefore all attempts to tackle the problem of youth unemployment should have a real trade training requirement built into them.

It is sometimes argued, however, that it would be pointless to train young people in skills they might never use. Nevertheless West Germany has found its compulsory apprenticeship schemes enables young people trained to be better placed than those who are not trained. It is in this context that the military training establishment is so important. Scattered about the country is a network of establishments given over to trade and technical training for recruits to the armed forces. The methods and expertise of that training are recognized to be unrivalled by civilian industry. Why should it not be put to the service of a wider community than the small band of recruits who join up each year? The armed forces have become too exclusive in their attitude to recruitment and part-time service. They tend to think that a trained technician is lost when he leaves the military, instead of recognizing that—if he retains some reserve liability for recall in an emergency, the civilian economy gains his skills, while they are not lost to the military. The scheme to send jobless teenagers into the Army to learn a trade could be a modest start towards a massive reappraisal of the way the armed forces could contribute to the future industrial health of the country.

Such a scheme would not of course cope on its own with the overall crisis of youth unemployment. Only a more imaginative approach to all apprenticeship and retraining schemes—if necessary over the institutionalized misgivings and conservatism of the CBI and the TUC alike—can hope to contain the threat that youth unemployment will inflict a permanent scar on all our futures.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Breaking the Civil Service deadlock

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH

Sir, If the Civil Service unions are not careful they will damage a good case and harm a good name. No one understands their feelings over this dispute or upholds their cause better than I do. At the same time I deplore attempts (*The Times*, March 20, and advertisement in the *Financial Times*, March 20) to disrupt the nation's essential revenues by encouraging businesses unlawfully to "hold on" to PAYE and National Insurance deductions from workers' pay packets until the strike is over and "use their money to improve their cash flow".

The time has evidently come to take this dispute in hand before the situation goes from bad to worse. The relationship between Crown servants and ministers is unique. All are part of our system of democratic government under the sovereignty of Parliament. The responsibilities of government for staff management are interlocked with management of the economy and the direction of the affairs of the nation.

Before the Priestley commission reported in 1955 it was almost impossible to separate the two. This caused constant friction. The Priestley formula of fair comparability, combined with an official research unit to make it sound and workable, was designed to end this dichotomy. I was chairman of the union side of the Whitley Council which agreed it all with the Chancellor of the day, so I have a special interest in how this arrangement has served the public service for 25 years.

Now it has gone. Suddenly the Government swept away this shield against unjustly making the Civil Service "an example" in pursuit of political or economic aims. The review almost completed by the Pay Research Unit for 1981 was stopped and the evidence collected was withheld from the unions (and a court case to obtain it was unsuccessful). Ministers offered less than half the pay award which that evidence was believed to support, and the right to go to arbitration was refused. Only vague indications were given of a revised formula for fixing Civil Service pay for the future. No wonder the Civil Service, from top to bottom, is up in arms.

Nevertheless this does not excuse any action against the state which may stir up public hostility or raise serious constitutional issues. It does, however, call for exceptional steps to heal the breach and restore confidence. This, I suggest, is now the duty of Parliament itself. Fortunately there is suitable means of doing so readily at hand in the Select Committee for the Treasury and the Civil Service, under the able chairmanship of Mr Edward du Cann, MP, a senior Privy Councillor.

While a select committee would not be an arbitrator, they could at least study the cause of the dispute, take evidence, particularly on the principles to be followed in the near future, and report their conclusions to the House as speedily as possible. It would be desirable and probably essential for the Civil Service unions to suspend all strike action meanwhile. The ultimate responsibility for the fair treatment of the Civil Service rests with Parliament.

It is, therefore, constitutionally a proper course now to remove the dispute from Whitehall to Westminster. Continuance of strike action to beat "the Government" by reducing public administration to a shambles offers no way out.

Have the leaders of the unions the will to explore this line of thought immediately, and will ministers respond if they do?

I hope that the select committee may feel that this is an occasion for taking the initiative themselves.

I am, etc,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,
House of Lords.
March 23.

Implications of university economies

From Mr Anthony O'Hea

Sir, The Headmaster of University College School writes today (March 18) of hysteria in the vice-chancellors' response to the proposed cuts in university expenditure, claiming by implication that the universities show little sense of "the realities of life in the 1980s". He speaks of the universities having been filled in the 1960s with "instant lecturers" and asks how their productivity is assessed.

What is really at issue here which, depressingly, has not been publicly recognized even by the Minister of Education or the Chairman of the University Grants Committee, is the nature of university education itself. Are the universities to strive to be complex collaborative communities, to use Leavis's phrase, in which real attempts are made to grapple with the deepest problems of nature and of human life and expression, and to pass on to others the standards and discipline involved in such grappling, or are they to be regarded as additional centres of industrial development and training? The suggestion (reported in *The Sunday Times*, March 15) that many academics like to be judged in terms of outside research contracts implies that academics themselves often favour the latter view, but this should surely not be allowed to become part of accepted policy without debate.

Productivity (as opposed to quality) is a concept not at home in a university of the former type, and this is where the Headmaster betrays his prejudice. Instant lecturers I have never seen, but I have seen instant journals. They certainly get filled but this high productivity does not indicate work of the quality of, say, Socrates or Wittgenstein, who, incidentally, would both have failed most current tests of productivity.

What I fear is that in "the realities" of the 1980s vocationally oriented courses in subjects such as bridge building, business studies, sound recording, hotel management and tourism will be encouraged at the expense of good university departments in such "non-productive" disciplines as archaeology, theology, Russian studies, classics and oriental languages, without there being any genuine national debate on the underlying philosophy.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY O'HEA,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Surrey,
Guildford.
March 18.

From Mr Geoffrey Strickland

Sir, A lot has been said about the damage that will be done by massive closures in our universities. I wonder whether the extent of the damage has been fully realized, or the extent to which the universities themselves have been agents in their own destruction.

The Robbins report of 1963, whose recommendations were welcomed by universities and government alike, laid down the criteria by which universities and university departments were to expand. The same criteria will now determine whether or not they are going to survive. There is in fact only one criterion and that is student choice.

In its opening paragraphs, the Robbins committee confessed its inability to judge the question of "national need". Throughout the report it consistently refrained from distinguishing between or even naming particular university disciplines. Those school leavers with the appropriate A-level qualifications, it argued, should be given university places. And since no other guiding principle was laid down, this could only mean what it has meant in practice, that student choice would dictate which disciplines and which universities would grow and thrive.

Seeking presumably to arouse the least possible dissension, the committee said nothing whatever to indicate that some university disciplines might be intrinsically more valuable than others and, for this reason alone, more beneficial to the nation and the public at large.

Now academically valuable as well as nationally useful subjects like Russian are to be axed, while far softer options survive. The terrible decline of the British university over the past 20 years will be rapidly accelerated.

A new Robbins report is needed more desperately than ever and this time it should be the work of a committee which is not afraid to tell us which particular university studies the nation ought to be prepared to support.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY STRICKLAND,
Department of French Studies,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire.
March 19.

From Mr M. B. Gleave

Sir, The response to Mr W. Wright (March 17) is that if the Government gave to its university teachers the same treatment that it has given to its civil servants they would be some 40 per cent better off. On the other hand, if the civil servants had been treated the same way as university teachers there might be no need for the further savage cuts about to be imposed on the universities.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL B. GLEAVE,
Baldwin Croft,
36 Church Road,
Leyland,
Preston.
March 18.

Medical school threat

From Sir John Ellis and others

Sir, We have been astonished at authoritative press reports that London University committees have recommended a reorganization of medical schools which would involve the decline or closure of the basic medical science facility at the London Hospital Medical College. This provides all the preclinical teaching in what is the only medical school in the East End of London.

It operates at lower cost per student than any other preclinical school in London except King's. Nevertheless, it provides an efficient modern integrated teaching programme for both medical and dental students of the college. This is made possible by our immediate proximity to clinical buildings of the college, and our accommodation, which has been greatly improved by a spartan but highly effective new building completed six years ago and by additional teaching facilities since then. Research, integrating basic and clinical science, is also highly active and productive; recent results of it include major findings about the causes of coronary heart disease, cot deaths and genetic disorders.

The University Grants Committee has purchased land, and has funds available, for a single building capable of taking more than twice our present preclinical intake on a nearby site between our Mile End clinical facilities and the science departments of Queen Mary College. This would further improve our high cost-effectiveness and provide an exceptionally favourable scientific and medical group for the future in East London.

We realise that the present recommendations only represent another round of advice to the Senate, but there are now signs that hurried decisions may be made before the full facts are known. The East End of London, which has been served by this college and hospital for over 200 years, has exceptional clinical needs and opportunities for medical education. It would be disastrous if decisions affecting the entire future of medical and dental education in the area were taken without due consideration.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ELLIS,	W. R. KEATINGE,
D. S. BERMAN,	JOHN M. LEDINGHAM
R. D. COHEN,	H. D. RITCHIE,
K. W. CROSS,	K. W. TAYLOR,
R. DUCKWORTH,	D. W. VERE,
F. R. JOHNSON,	E. S. WATKINS,
N. W. JOHNSON	

The London Hospital Medical College,
Turner Street, E1.

Disarmament: effects and alternatives

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Mr Frank Allaun (March 14), writing as Chairman of Labour Action for Peace, proposes what he calls a "limited step" in disarmament—that the "countries of Western Europe" should unilaterally renounce nuclear arms. It is not clear whether he means only that European nations with independent nuclear forces of their own—Britain and France—should discontinue them, or that, in addition, western European nations, including our own, should also reject United States nuclear forces stationed in their own countries—including, presumably, United States nuclear warheads for their own delivery systems, as provided at present.

If he means only the former, Mr Allaun cannot very convincingly write, as he does, "We would not be involved in the immoral act of wiping out, at the touch of a button, millions of innocent civilian lives in another country". Nato's strategy is one of deterrence of war—and of nuclear attack—by possession of the means to retaliate; and if we remain members of the Alliance we share responsibility for its strategic policy. The sort of disassociation Mr Allaun implies is not open to an ally.

If however, Mr Allaun means (and I suspect that he does) that western European nations should renounce the presence of United States nuclear forces and nuclear warheads (and there is little rational basis for differentiation between one sort and another, whatever the attempts to place cruise missiles, for instance, in a particular category) then Mr Allaun must know that this is really a call to dissolve the Atlantic Alliance. One cannot simultaneously enjoy the security provided by a powerful ally, and deny to that ally the means to discharge the tasks security demands.

It is worth looking at the world which would result, western European nations unhooked from an American alliance, disarmed (in nuclear, and no doubt other, terms) unilaterally, coexisting in one continent with the Soviet Union, already armed in most respects to a higher level than Nato with the United States counted in: with the Soviet Union enjoying a nuclear arms monopoly, and able to give orders to—or, indeed, occupy—any European nation, including our own, under threat of ultimate sanction and without the smallest fear of retaliation. Is that the Europe Mr Allaun and Labour Action for Peace want? Perhaps it is.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER,
Vallenders,
Isington,
Alton,
Hampshire.
March 14.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton

Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the escalation and deployment of atomic bombs and weapons, the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the military men and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our fair land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COUSINS,
JOHN NEWTON,
Danby Ridge,
Top Street,
North Wheatley,
Retford,
Nottinghamshire.
March 9.

Petrol tax rise

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, You report (March 19) Sir Angus Maude's attack on "populist Tories" who "ran away" from the "awkward choice" of 20p more tax on petrol. His charge is that those of us who voted against this inflationary tax failed to suggest either alternative tax increases or public spending cuts of the same amount. Sir Angus, a distinguished journalist, should check his facts before making such assertions.

In my case, I worked out a package of alternative measures immediately after the Conservative Party's finance committee discussed the Chancellor's Budget speech. I sent a brief summary of this to Sir Geoffrey Howe and other colleagues at the weekend; I made a speech setting out my proposals, which Conservative Central Office (until recently Sir Angus's preserve) sent out to all the media two days after the Budget statement; and I have elaborated these suggestions on television, on the *World at One* programme and in various newspaper articles.

Sir Angus may not agree with my alternatives to the 20p on petrol. But he ought to do his homework before making allegations about colleagues whose votes in no way reflected a desire to duck the hard choices confronting the Chancellor. I favour—and will support, regardless of the political unpopularity that might follow—deeper cuts in public expenditure, notably in the nationalized industries, public-sector pay and pension increases, local government and fourth channel television. I also support higher taxes on betting and gaming and, much more reluctantly, a further £50m levy on excess bank profits. I totally agree with the Prime Minister that if her colleagues in the Cabinet, backed—as they are—by virtually every special interest group in Britain, insist on spending more, then the only "moral" (and prudent) course is not to borrow more, nor to print more, but to raise more revenue to pay for it.

But how about spending less? Or at least a smaller proportion of the nation's income? I was elected to Parliament to cut Government spending and reduce taxation, overall. The recession has made it impossible to fulfil these promises, as yet; but it is high time the Conservative majority in Parliament made it clear to the big spenders in the Cabinet that they cannot count on their backbenchers automatically to approve tax increases—except to pay for those programmes, such as defence, pensions and law enforcement, which we specifically undertook in our manifesto to increase.

To use the crude language of the Lobby many of those who resist, and will go on resisting 20p on petrol, are far less "wets" than "hawks". Where did Sir Angus Maude stand when he was a member of the Cabinet?

Yours etc,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
House of Commons.
March 19.

Worse than the disease

From Lord Bowden

Sir, I think that the English language needs a new word to describe disasters which are produced from time to time by policies which have been designed to cure the ills that plague the body politic.

The medical profession has already shown us the way. The word "iatrogenic" is derived from the Greek word for physician; and it describes misfortunes which have been caused by medical treatment. A statistician in Harvard medical school has produced some horrifying evidence about the patients who emerged last year from hospitals in Massachusetts with complaints they never had when they went into hospital in the first place. I do not know if comparable figures are available for the patients in our own hospitals, but I do know a distinguished consultant physician who likes to treat iatrogenic diseases. I think that he persuades his patients to stop taking the pills which had been prescribed by other doctors.

I must have led a very sheltered life myself—until a few years ago when I went into hospital to have a cataract removed from my left eye. When I left hospital the cataract was still there but several of my front teeth had been knocked out on the operating table. Someone's hand must have slipped.

I decided then and there that although the word "iatrogenic" had not been in common use for long, it can be very useful. Everyone in the country has had first-hand experience of policies which were intended to reduce inflation and thereby save British industry. They have had an insignificant effect on inflation, but they have ruined many industrial firms and put hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

We really do need a special new word. I think it should be derived from the Greek to make it plausible and respectable. Disasters caused by statesmen could be "politicogenic", but the word does not come "trippingly off the tongue". I prefer "tyrannogenic". What do you think, Sir?

It does seem to me, alas, that we shall need both "iatrogenic" and "tyrannogenic" all too often in the future.

Yours sincerely,
VIVIAN BOWDEN,
House of Lords.
March 18.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 23: The Prince of Wales this afternoon opened the Pagnell Street Centre, Deptford, London SE14.

His Royal Highness, Patron, attended a Seminar of the Intermediate Technology Development Group at the British Steel Corporation (Industry) Ltd, Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, this morning at Gatcombe Park received Major-General J. H. Hild (Chief Signal Officer, BAOR).

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 23: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon visited the Photographic Exhibition "30 Years from the History of Fourth World Children" at Westminster Abbey.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 23: The Duchess of Kent today visited the Annual British Exhibition of Fine Jewelry and Sterling Silver at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

Miss Carola Godman Irvine was in attendance.

Mr and the Hon Mrs Michael Haslam (sister), Mrs Ralph Stockley and the Hon Mrs Mordaunt Smith (aunts) were present at the service held for the Hon Mrs Anthony Cayzer in St Albans Abbey on Saturday.

Christenings

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Simon Parker Bowles was christened Sam William Francis by Canon Edwyn Young in the Savoy Chapel on Monday, March 23. The godparents are: Mr Jeremy Tree, Mr Ronnie Corbett, Mr John Polk, Lady Vestey, Miss Barbara Bamber, Miss Michele Paul (for whom Mrs John Polk stood proxy) and Miss Catherine Glenn Cusack.

The infant daughter of Mr T. Garel-Jones, MP, and Mrs Garel-Jones was christened Victoria Catalina Antonia by Bishop David Konstant in St Stephen's Chapel, Palace of Westminster, on March 18. The godparents are: Don Fernando Arias-Salgado, Mr Christopher Patten, MP, Lady Spearman and Señora de la Pisa.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college the Earl of Airlie, Mr G. W. Leigh, Mr G. Rodgers and Professor J. Gordon Robson.

St Stephen's Constitutional Club
Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP, was guest of honour at a luncheon held at St Stephen's Constitutional Club yesterday. Sir Donald Kaberry, MP, a president of the club, presided. Mr Michael Turner Bridger, chairman of the political section, also spoke. Lord Chelmer, a president, was among those present.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was host at a dinner given by Her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of M Gerrit Braks, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Netherlands.

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday in honour of Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Servath of Jordan, after a meeting held in the House of Commons, by courtesy of Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, when Crown Prince Hassan spoke on Jordanian-European relations. The chairman was the Earl of Bessborough and Lord Stewart of Fulham and Lord Layton also spoke. Among those present were:
The Ambassadors of The Netherlands, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Republic of Ireland, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, the Director of the Arab League Office, the Agent General for Alberta and Mrs McKibben, the Earl of Avon, Sir Richard Beaumont, Sir Humphrey Browne, Mrs Elma Dangerfield (hon director), Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, Lord Duncan-Sandys, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Sir John and Lady Graham, Lord Hankey, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale, Judith Countess of Listowel, Sir Gilbert Longden, Sir John Rodgers, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Viscount Slim, members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Old Abingdonian Club
The Old Abingdonian Club London dinner was held at Innholders' Hall on Friday. Mr Peter Wood presided and guests included the Master and Clerk of the Mercers' Company and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron.

Barbers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended a ladies livery dinner given by the Barbers' Company at Barber-Surgeons' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr R. W. Raven, presided, accompanied by Dame Kathleen Raven, the Wardens and their ladies. Mr Peter Lord, the Lord Mayor, Mr Cyril Bloomfield, Dame Kathleen Raven and the Master were the speakers. The exposition, entitled "John Gerard, Barber-Surgeon and Herbalist", was delivered by Dr R. P. Carrington.

Practical Action
Alderman Sir Kenneth and Lady Cork were hosts at a dinner, sponsored by the eight junior City livery companies for Practical Action held at the Mansion House yesterday by permission of the Lord Mayor. The Hon Peter Morrison, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment, was the principal speaker.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. R. Tromans and Miss C. F. Power
The engagement is announced between Stephen Richard, son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Tromans, of 29 Beauty Bank, Cradley Heath, Birmingham, and Caroline Frances, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur and Lady Power, of Gunns-mead, South Road, Liphook, Hampshire.

Mr D. Harris and Miss A. J. Brooks
The engagement is announced between Damian, eldest son of Mr Richard Harris, of Nassau, Bahamas, and of the Hon Mrs Peter Aitken, of New York, and Annabel, daughter of the late Mr Robert Brooks and of Mrs Brooks, of Castle Barn, Churchill, Oxfordshire.

Mr D. C. Clarke and Miss A. E. Siddons
The engagement is announced between David Charles, son of Major and Mrs P. T. N. Clarke, of Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, and Amanda Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. O. Siddons, also of Streetly.

Dr R. W. Davis and Dr G. A. Catterall
The engagement is announced between Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs M. Davis, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Gayle, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Catterall, of Rowlands Castle, Hampshire.

Mr J. P. Geelan and Miss K. R. Kragh
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in the autumn of Jeremy, second son of Mr Peter and Joan Geelan, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and Kirsten only daughter of Mrs Else Kragh, of Nyborg, Denmark, and the late Karl Aage Rasmussen.

Mr D. Gibson and Miss A. E. Warble
The engagement is announced of Dorian, eldest son of Dr R. V. Gibson and Mrs T. Gibson, of London, and Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr James P. Warble and the late Mrs Warble, of Wayne, New Jersey, United States.

Mr T. J. Lewis and Miss L. M. Fergusson
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs G. Lewis, of Hemel Hempstead, and Lindsay, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs K. A. P. Fergusson, of Elsted, Midhurst, Sussex.

Mr R. Stille and Miss S. E. Martin
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in Abu Dhabi between Robert Stille, MC, of Rumbold Road, London, SW6, and Sarah E. Martin, of The Wirral, Cheshire.

Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, 70; Sir Stanley Gomes, 80; Sir John Kendrew, 64; Mr Malcolm Muggeridge, 78; Sir Noel Murless, 71; Sir Lincoln Steel, 81; Sir James Thomson, 79; Professor H. B. Whittington, 65.

Poynter's naked nymphs fetch record £180,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A painting of delightful, realistically portrayed, naked nymphs playing with the spoils of a shipwreck by the great Victorian President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, was sold for £180,000 at Sotheby's Belgravia last night.

That is the highest price achieved at auction for a major academic painting of the Victorian era; Sotheby's had estimated its value at between £25,000 and £35,000.

The identity of the successful purchaser was not revealed but the combination of eroticism and art history caused intense saleroom competition. The picture was intended to point a Victorian moral, "The indifference of nature to destruction, and the worthlessness of the prizes of life", according to a 1904 exhibition handlist.

The painting was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1903, then at the international exhibition in St Louis in 1904.

The auction achieved 15 new auction record prices for individual Victorian artists and the total; at £988,690, was beyond even Sotheby's highest expectations. Only 16 minor works, accounting for 7 per cent of the total, failed to sell.

Two major works by Burne-Jones achieved high prices. To Sotheby's surprise, a portrait of a young girl, "Amy Gaskell", a restrained work showing her demurely in a black dress, made £110,000 (estimate £30,000 to £50,000).

Amy was the daughter of Mrs Helen Mary Gaskell, with whom the artist enjoyed a most discreet affair. The sale contained a substantial group of Burne-Jones work sold on behalf of the Gaskell family.

The auctioneers had expected, Burne-Jones's "The Sleeping Princess" to make the top price of the auction. It sold, in fact, for £75,000 (estimate £60,000 to £80,000).



"The Sleeping Princess", by Burne-Jones, which was sold for £75,000 yesterday.

But there were plenty more surprises. Lord Leighton's "The Light of The Harem", showing an Oriental beauty adjusting her headdress while a child holds a mirror, made an auction record at £85,000 (estimate £30,000 to £50,000). Lord Leighton had hitherto outshone Poynter in the saleroom as presidents of the Royal Academy go.

A John Williams waterhouse, "Song of springtime", went to Roy Miles for £43,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) and Richard Green paid an auction record price of £40,000 for a Jacques Tissot (estimate £15,000-£25,000) of another ravishing beauty in a garden, entitled "Matinée de Printemps".

Two other extraordinary new auction records were the £36,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) for Edith Hayllar's "Feeding the swans", of 1889, showing a family group enjoying tea in a classical temple sited beside a river, and the £30,000 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000) for John Brett's "The Hedger". The latter picture belongs to the early days of Pre-Raphaelite landscape; it was painted in 1860.

The high quality of the paintings offered for sale was no doubt an important contribution to the auction's success. It is rare for so many high quality Victorian paintings to be included in a single sale.

The nineteenth century also provided highlights of a Phillips auction of watercolours and drawings yesterday with a Burne-Jones gouache entitled "Princess Sabia" being sold for the top price of £15,000 to an anonymous British collector.

Queen to approve formally the royal marriage

The engagement of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer is to be given the formal approval of the Queen at a meeting of the Privy Council on Friday, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

The Prince will make what will be only his second appearance at a Privy Council meeting.

The Queen made it clear that she approved of the engagement when the Palace announced it a month ago, but she must now give her formal sanction.

The Press Secretary to the Queen said that under the Royal Marriages Act, 1772, certain descendants of King George II could not marry without the previous consent of the Sovereign, signified under the Great Seal and declared in Council.

As the Prince is one of those descendants, the Queen's declared consent was a necessary legal preliminary to his marriage.

The Prince has been eligible to attend meetings of the Privy Council since he was 18, but has been only when he was introduced on December 20, 1977.

Commonwealth countries that will be represented at the council meeting are: Australia, Barbados, Fiji, Mauritius, New Zealand and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Canada does not appoint to the Council.

Austrian and Greek policy on museums scorned

By Kenneth Gosling

Austria and Greece were taken to task yesterday for failing to do anything to encourage the development of new museums.

Mr Kenneth Hudson, administrator of the European Museum of the Year Award, criticized Greece particularly, which, he said, preferred to call the whole country a museum rather than put anything on show.

But he was also critical of Britain for having no museums dealing with British history or with the history of Christianity.

He was speaking at a press conference before the presentation last night at Guildhall, London, of the 1980 awards.

Of the winner of the main award, the Catharine Convent State Museum at Utrecht, he said that in the recent past a museum dealing with the history of Catholicism and Protestantism in a country torn by religious disputes, would have been unthinkable.

The award goes to the best museum to be set up in the past two years. The award was initiated in 1977 and for the past year the principal sponsors have been Times Newspapers and IBM.

The Monaghan County Museum, in the Republic of Ireland, received the Council of Europe prize and the Bank of Ireland special exhibitions award was won by the Museum of Ethnography and History at Povoa de Varzim, in Portugal.

Architecture

Hampstead and Highgate unrepentant

By Charles McKean

The world may be filling with pitched roofs once more, rediscovering patterned brickwork, and excavating the old catalogues of neo-classical details. But up in NW3 and N5, the true lamps of modern architecture still burn. The trendies of Hampstead and Highgate are as unrepentant in the *arrière-garde* as their parents were in the *avant*.

The approach is best made through Camden and its various mews, where one of the best concentrations of modern British architecture may be found. Camden Mews and Murray Mews should be listed immediately as encapsulating perfectly the architectural culture of the 1960s and 1970s.

Famous names can be collected like autographs: there are houses by Norman Foster, Tom Kay, Rock Townsend, Ted Cullinan, among others, varying from the simple to the ultra modern. There also can be found an almost finished house-cum-office by Jestico and Whiles, built by the client himself leading a gang of separate trades.

Two interesting features derive from the Jestico house: the client, who now maintains that "anybody wanting to build a house for himself in London needs his head looking at"; and the architecture, which shows a change from the original high-tech proposal to a brick-clad structure. Perhaps the fact that it was designed to be clad in one material and was built in another explains its disappointing exterior.

However, a drive up those streets will have softened the visitor for what is to come: next stop, Swain's Lane. Here can be found the latest effusion by John Winter, the architect who made his mark further down the lane by the entrance to Highgate Cemetery in the 1960s.

In those day, it was a house for himself: simple, rectangular, two storeys of dark, coated steel and glass. It became a house of architectural pilgrimage. Now, not far up the lane, past the newly whitewashed Gothick Lodge, it is a new house on the site of a garage. The site is spectacular, surrounded on two sides by the overgrown cemetery, and on a slope so hilly that the view must be among the best in London.

The house is not yet complete: but already its form, from the street side, is clear. The principal floor will be the upper one, with the stairs rising into the middle of it. The two flank walls are clad in bright blue corrugated sheeting, each with one gigantic port hole; while the downhill gable is entirely glazed, the view being obscured only by two inconvenient diagonal struts required by the structure adopted. There is little doubt that nothing appears to please Mr Winter more than *épater les bourgeois* and here he will probably succeed.

Not far away, in Gospel Oak, is his own new office, converted from a dairy. Difficult though it is to impart a mechanistic image to an undistinguished old brick dairy, it has to be admitted that Mr Winter and his colleagues have been remarkably successful.

The old main doors have been transformed into a metal framed window. Inside, there is a certain amount of metal work, some supporting a mezzanine: all painted scarlet to contrast with the green carpet and pure white walls.

To compensate for the lack of sculpture or internal detail the architects have opted for gigantic air-conditioning trunking, now in its native metal, but over whose future colour the architects now agonize. It would have been easier to convert that dairy into an arts and crafts office with fin-de-siècle details than into a high-tech one: but it works and it sparkles as much as it puzzles.

Just over the way in Belsize Park Robin Spence and Robin Webster are soon to complete two large new houses. Spence and Webster were the winning architects in the ill-fated parliamentary competition about 10 years ago, since when substantial building opportunities have eluded them. Those two houses will certainly draw attention.

Situated in a road of huge, florid stuccoed Victorian mansions, the houses are single-storied, with basement, and below street level. From the townscape point of view, they do not exist. The houses face each other across a communal courtyard through which each is entered. Both have enclosing wings at either end and both look (although not yet finished) identical.

They are mainly glass, with simple blockwork walls at the flank and full-height glazing elsewhere. The roofs are flat. When finished it is conceivable that they will shimmer: it is equally conceivable that they may not be private houses in which to live.

But before everybody plumps once more for heavy walls and deep eaves, they should consider those two houses and the options of space, light and flexibility which they offer.

Traditional architects believed that architecture had three attributes: commodity, firmness, and delight. It is clear that these *arrière-garde* architects have a different view. To judge by their own buildings, architecture's three attributes should be: commodity, firmness, and fizz.

Science report

Medicine: Transplant rejection

By Our Medical Correspondent

Organ transplantation is a relatively hazardous treatment; statistics from the European Dialysis and Transplant Association show that when kidneys are taken from unrelated donors after death only two-thirds of the transplants are functioning a year after the operation.

Many of the patients whose transplanted kidneys fail are able to return to alternative treatment with regular dialysis, but the mortality rate is about 10 per cent.

Results have shown little change in the past five to ten years; what is needed is a better means of controlling the tendency of the body to reject the transplanted organ. The drug cyclosporin A may prove to be a substantial aid.

Three years after promising early research studies at Cambridge University the latest report shows that patients treated with cyclosporin have an 86 per cent chance of retaining a functioning kidney one year after operation. The report gives results in 39 patients who received kidney transplants, seven who received liver transplants, and nine given pancreatic transplants.

Of the 39 patients given kidneys three died and two had to have their kidneys removed; the remaining grafts have continued to function for between two months and two years. Twenty-nine of the 34 are maintained on cyclosporin with no other drugs to prevent rejection; the other five have been switched to conventional immunosuppressive drugs.

Five of the seven patients given liver transplants were still in good health between six and thirteen months later; four of the nine pancreatic transplants were still functioning at the time of the report. The results are encouraging; 86 per cent graft survival at one year is a substantial improvement over earlier results from kidney transplantation in Cambridge.

Cyclosporin is an effective, powerful suppressor of rejection, but its own side effects can include damage to the kidneys. In the early studies patients given high doses developed a high incidence of bacterial, viral and fungal infections and some were found to have lymphomas. Those difficulties seem largely to have been overcome with a new low-dosage regimen in which cyclosporin is given only to patients whose kidneys have begun normal function after transplantation. In many cases no additional drugs are needed.

The Cambridge team has been surprised by how often patients who show signs of rejection on treatment with cyclosporin do well when switched to the conventional drugs azathioprine and prednisone. The mechanisms may be different; in practical terms transplant surgeons now have two alternative drug combinations, and patients seem to be able to be switched from one to the other comparatively easily.

Cyclosporin has other side effects, however, including growth of soft, downy hair on the face and body, thickening of the gums, and tremor. It may damage the liver and the bone marrow as well as the kidneys. Nevertheless, it seems to be the most effective drug yet used in organ transplantation, and a multicentre research trial is planned to evaluate it further.

Source *British Medical Journal* March 21, p 934, 1981.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, March 23, 1956

When the Queen lays the foundation stone today of the new cathedral at Coventry her thoughts will go back to the dark November of her girlhood in which her father took the salute, a tattered Royal Standard fluttering above him, in a wrecked and undaunted city. Nothing then remained of the old cathedral except the famous spire which stood as a symbol of the hope pointing upwards from the rubble strewn streets. Coventry was not a solitary victim. But her fate impressed itself on all the hard-pressed peoples fighting for freedom. The carnage and destruction of that night were a reminder that militant barbarism shows no mercy and respects no rules of Christianity or of civilization. Response to the challenge was prompt. The city, its then mayor said, had faced adversity before and its citizens were proud to prove that "no endeavours of a tyrant can break the British spirit". . . The monument that Mr Basil Spence is erecting, the Great Tapestry by Mr Graham Sutherland, which an anonymous citizen of Coventry is giving, the bronze figure of St Michael by Sir Jacob Epstein, all these will be judged as a whole and in detail by Christian worshippers not yet born.

Memorial service

The Right Rev Ambrose Reeves
The Archbishop of Canterbury was represented by the Righ Rev Ross Hook at a service of thanksgiving for the life of the Right Rev Ambrose Reeves held in St Paul's Cathedral yesterday. Canon John Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund, of Southern Africa, officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Moxam, sacrist, and the Dean of Westminster. Mr Oliver Tambo, president general of the African National Congress of South Africa, read the lesson and Dr Nicholas Reeves (son) read from a pastoral letter written by his father. The Bishop of Ramsbury, Prebendary D. Mossman (representing the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe) and the Bishop of Woolwich (representing the Diocese of Johannesburg) were robed and in the sanctuary. Among others present were:

Mrs Reeves (widow), Mr and Mrs John Tibbs (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs Nicholas Reeves (daughter-in-law), Bridget Anna, Lucy Sarah and Simon Tibbs (grandchildren) and other members of the family.

Ambassadors, high commissioners and other members of the Diplomatic Corps: the Bishop of Horsham (representing the Embassy of the Republic of Ireland), Lord Gifford, Mr and Mrs Jeremy Thorpe, Mr David Steele, MP, Mr David Ennals, MP, Sir Trenchard Cox, Mr Robert Hughes, MP (Anti-Apartheid Movement), Mr E. S. Reddy (Centre against Apartheid, United Nations) and Mrs John Hunt (representing the Headmaster of Roedean School), with the Rev Ivan Clutterbuck, Miss J. Cooper and pupils.

Exciting finish to England's bridge cup win

By Our Bridge Correspondent

England won the home countries bridge international series for the Camrose Cup for the second successive year after beating Scotland at Gatwick over the weekend by 8-4, 3-9 and 10-2. The results conceal one of the most exciting finishes in the history of the trophy.

At the start of the final weekend England held a lead of five victory points over Scotland, and nine over Wales. After two of the three matches had been played, the position had changed dramatically, and the table read: Wales 55, England 54, Scotland 51, Northern Ireland 32.

Wales had never won the trophy, and if they could have beaten Northern Ireland at Cardiff in the third match by 11-1, they were assured of at least a share in the cup, irrespective of the result in the other match.

England and Wales scored sufficient imps for a 10-2 victory-point win, after 20 of the 30 boards of the final match had been completed. Then, all depended on the final 10 boards. England hung on to their 10-2 lead but Wales, under tremendous pressure, could only tie with Northern Ireland 6-6 though winning the match by 10-2, 11-1, 6-6.

England deserve credit for coming back to form in the third match after a disastrous second half on Saturday evening when a lead of 40 imps became a deficit of 26 imps, and a loss of 3-9.

Final placings: England 64, Wales 61, Scotland 53, Northern Ireland 38.
Teams: England: R. A. Priday, C. Rodrigue; A. Calderwood, B. Mervis; A. R. Forrester, R. Smolski; non-playing captain, J. G. Faulkner. Wales: P. D. Jourdain, Dr E. Martin; R. G. Upton, J. Sailsbury; A. G. Pierre, A. Casey; non-playing captain, C. C. Smith. Scotland: V. Goldberg, B. Shenkin; J. R. Bennett, W. Mitchell; H. W. Kelsey, J. McMonagle; non-playing captain, C. D. Bowman. Northern Ireland: T. G. McKenzie, Mrs M. Johnston; M. Rosenberg, H. Torney; N. Percival-Price, K. Y. Singleton; non-playing captain, Mrs M. Nimmons.

Roman buildings excavated in City of London

By Our Arts Reporter

Detailed information about Roman buildings, including a first-century timber quay, are expected to emerge in about a month's time from excavations in the City of London.

Medieval walls and yard surfaces, Saxon rubbish pits and part of a Roman hypocaust, an early under-floor heating system, have been discovered on the site, at the junction of Lower Thames Street and the west side of Pudding Lane.

Offices are to be built there, and the Museum of London's department of urban archaeology has until the summer to complete the excavation and research, helped by a donation of £75,000 from the site developers, the English Property Corporation and the National Provident Association.

Financial Support: The Department of the Environment will financially support 46 new archaeological projects in the next financial year, including investigations in the Fenland, where peat shrinkage is exposing previously unknown monuments.

Gallantry award for flying instructor

Flight Lieutenant Thomas Paul McDonald, aged 31, a flying instructor at RAF Leeming, North Yorkshire, has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air for his action in safely landing a jet Provost trainer after a total engine failure.

Lincoln's Inn

Sir Harry Gibbs, Chief Justice of Australia, has been elected an honorary bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

Princess Margaret, as president, attends annual dinner of Dockland Settlements, Glaziers Hall, London Bridge, 7.45.

The Duke of Gloucester, as patron, Kensington Society, plants tree in memory of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, 11.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, attends East Africa Women's League annual general meeting, Holy Trinity Church House, Brompton Road, 2.50.

The Duke of Kent attends annual convention of Institute of Directors, Albert Hall, 12.10.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron of British Epilepsy Association, visits David Lewis Centre for Epilepsy, Cheshire, 12.

Livery hall open: Vintner's Hall, Black Swan House, Kennet Wharf Lane, 12 and 3.

Talks: "Why a centre party?" by Dick Taverne, North London Polytechnic, Holloway Road, Islington 2; "Mozambique's campaign for the collection and revaluation of people's history" by Richard Grey, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, Covent Garden, 9; Ian Gulland memorial lecture, "The great tradition: 35 years on", by Richard Hoggart, Goldsmiths' Hall, Lewisham Way, New Cross, 7; "TV: constraints on creativity, with Richard Paterson, Paul Madden, National Film Theatre, South Bank, 12.30; "Music in London, 1550 to 1750, Byrd and Tallis, gentlemen of the Chapel Royal", by Carole Patey, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Lunchtime music: Prizewinner from Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 1.05; Guildhall Trombone Choir, directed by Peter Gane, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10; Plaegan Piano Quartet, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30.

Chairman of GLC attends London Union of Youth Clubs reception, Grocers' Hall, 6.

Memorial service: Mr G. A. Loveday, St Michael's, Cornhill, 12.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Rear-Admiral R. G. Baylis, aged 55, senior naval member of the Ordnance Board, to be the board's president, in succession to Major-General J. Hamilton-Jones.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev M. S. Malkinson, Rector, Wainfleet, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar, St John's Lund, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev T. Morley, Vicar, Urchfont, Devizes, diocese of Salisbury, to be asst priest the Much Birch group of parishes, diocese of Hereford.
The Rev M. C. Millard, Vicar, St Sampson, Guernsey, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar, St Stephen's, Guernsey, same diocese.
The Rev G. Muslow, Rector, Oakdale team ministry, diocese of Salisbury, also to be non-residentiary canon, Salisbury Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev G. P. Nairn-Briggs, Vicar, Christ the King, Salfords, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, St Peter, St Helier, same diocese.
The Rev T. P. Newman, Vicar, Willenhall, diocese of Lichfield, also to be prebendary of Sawley in Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Chad, Lichfield, same diocese.
The Rev H. A. Newton, priest-in-charge, Bishops Sutton with Stowey and Compton Martin with Ubley, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be priest-in-charge, St John's Bridgwater with Chedzoy, same diocese.
The Rev I. Pidoux to be team vicar in Team Ministry of Rye, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev R. Powo, of Bradford, to be assistant chaplain, Hurstpierpoint College, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev D. Rasner, assistant curate, St Clement, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, diocese of Manchester, to be assistant curate, Gt St Mary, Cambridge, diocese of Ely.
The Rev J. Richards, Rector, Heavitree with St Paul, Exeter, Rural Dean, Christianity, and chairman, House of Clergy in Diocesan Synod, diocese of Exeter, to be Archdeacon, Exeter, and canon residentiary, Exeter Cathedral.
The Rev D. C. Ritchie, Vicar, Holy Trinity, Bradford-on-Avon, Rural Dean of Bradford and vicar-designate of Winsley, diocese of Salisbury, to be also non-residentiary canon, Salisbury Cathedral.
The Rev P. Robinson, Vicar, Owston Ferry and West Butterwick, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector of Earl Soham with Ashfield and Cretingham, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev D. Scholfield, Rector, Bolingbroke Group, diocese of Lincoln, to be priest-in-charge, Stamford Christ Church, same diocese.
The Rev J. Sheldon, priest-in-charge, Cowden, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector, united benefice of Cowden with Hammerwood, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev D. R. M. Smith, priest-in-charge, St Andrew's, Leam Lane, diocese of Durham, to be assistant priest, St Columba's, Southwick, and coordinator, chaplaincy service, Sunderland Polytechnic, same diocese.
The Rev T. Stokes, assistant curate, St Alban, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Team Vicar, Team Ministry of St Peter, Swinton, in charge of All Saints Church and district, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev T. Thompson, Rector of Tolleshunt Knights with Tiptree, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector, Colchester, St James with All Saints, St Nicholas and St Runwald, same diocese.
The Rev P. N. Wansey, Vicar, Cockfield, Darlington and hon canon, Durham Cathedral, diocese of Durham, to be canon emeritus, same diocese.
The Rev K. Wood, curate, Bognor, St Wilfrid, diocese of Chichester, to be curate, Hangleton, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations
The Rev Canon A. J. Beasley, Vicar, Christ Church, Heaton, diocese of Manchester, to retire May 31.
The Rev J. M. Bloomfield, priest-in-charge, Corsley with Chapmanslade, diocese of Salisbury, to resign on May 30.
The Rev W. T. J. Hartshorn, assistant priest, Hangleton, diocese of Chichester, to retire on April 30.
The Rev Canon B. H. Kemp, Vicar, St Stephen's, Guernsey, diocese of Winchester, to retire on April 30.
The Rev T. Kennedy, Rector, Caythorpe, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on September 30.
The Rev P. Lamnon, Vicar, St Paul, Winchmore Hill, diocese of London, to resign on May 31.
The Rev C. Mitchell, Vicar, Lincoln, All Saints, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on May 31.
The Rev F. Humball, Team Vicar, Ewyas Harold, diocese of Hereford, to resign on March 31.
The Rev L. A. Todd, chaplain, National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, diocese of London, to retire on April 30.
The Rev I. R. Young, Vicar of Kensworth, diocese of St Albans, to retire on May 3.

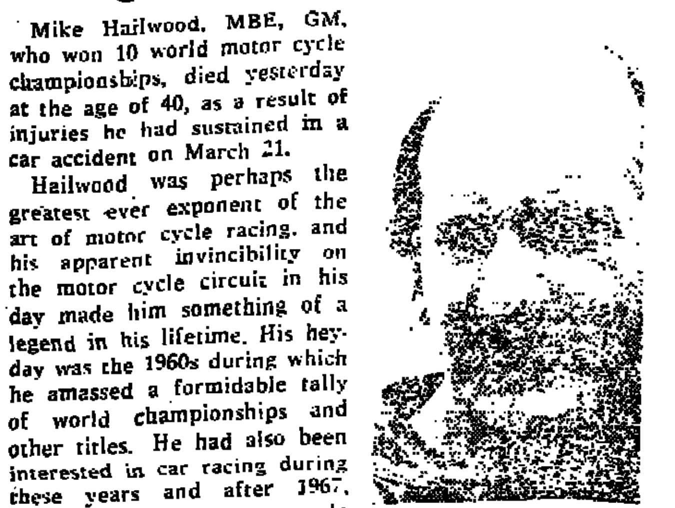
Amendment
The Rev J. W. L. Robinson, assistant curate, St James's, Piccadilly, diocese of London, from 1963 is to become Vicar of Compton, Rector of East Marden with North Marden, Vicar of Stoughton and Rector of Racton with Lordington, on March 25.

Episcopal Church in Scotland
The Rev G. N. R. Sowerby, Vicar of Leyburn with Bellerby, diocese of Ripon, to be Rector of Old St Paul's, Edinburgh.
The Rev A. W. M. McCay, Chaplain, Tawstock School, Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, to be priest-in-charge of St Peter's, Peebles.

OBITUARY

MIKE HAILWOOD

A great motor cycle champion



Mike Hailwood, MBE, GM, who won 10 world motor cycle championships, died yesterday at the age of 40, as a result of injuries he had sustained in a car accident on March 21.

Hailwood was perhaps the greatest ever exponent of the art of motor cycle racing, and his apparent invincibility on the motor cycle circuit in his day made him something of a legend in his lifetime. His heyday was the 1960s during which he amassed a formidable tally of world championships and other titles. He had also been interested in car racing during these years and after 1967, when he ceased motor cycle racing, applied himself seriously to this branch of motor sport, with some, though not comparable, success.

But the lure of motor cycle competition never left him and in his late thirties he made an almost storybook return to the Isle of Man circuit to win himself his tenth and last world championship in the 1970s.

Stanley Michael Bailey Hailwood was born on April 4, 1940, the son of a millionaire motor cycle dealer Stanley Hailwood. He followed his father's footsteps into motor cycle racing as soon as he was old enough and won his first world championship and first Senior TT at the age of 21. During the period 1961-67 he won no fewer than nine world championships, 75 grands prix and 12 Isle of Man TTs. His early successes were on MV Augusta machines but later he rode Hondas.

Anxious to make his mark on four wheels, too, he dabbled with Formula One racing in the early 1960s in a private Lotus but he had to wait until 1971 for success in his car racing career. He finished second in the European Formula 5000 championship in 1971 and embarked upon his first full-time Formula One Season in 1972 for Team Surtees, of which he was the team leader. He finished eighth in the championship and also won the European Formula Two championship.

A self-effacing, modes
Hailwood was awarde
George Medal in 1973 f
courage after he had
the Swiss racing driver
Regazzoni from a blazi
during the South A
Grand Prix. "Hailwood"
the citation. "totally i
his own safety and the
sity of the flames."

In 1974 a serious ac
during the German Granc
at Nurburgring put an e
his car racing career. Cra
heavily in the 13th lap c
race, he had to be cut fr
car suffering from a com
fracture of his right kne
severe ankle injuries,
zoni won the race.

As a result of the ac
Hailwood retired from
racing and took his wi
two children off to Ne
land to start a new life.

However, in 1978 se s
the motor cycle racing
with a return to the sp
had graced for so long,
yet another world cha
ship title to his tall
breaking the Isle of M
record in the process. E
then 38. He finally reti
1979, after achieving
other TT victory, to t
head of a motor cycle bu
in Birmingham.

Despite his often dece
casual manner Mike Ha
possessed a steely dete
tion and a remarkable
He is survived by his
Pauline, and son, Davi
daughter, Michelle
instantly in the same ac

PROFESSOR MARJORIE NICOLSO

Professor Marcia Allentuck writes:

Members of the British academc community wll be saddened to learn of the death on March 9 in New York of Professor Marjorie Hope Nicolson, at the age of 87. Professor Nicolson received the British Academy's Rose Mary Crawshay Prize in 1947 for her book *Newton Demands The Muse*, a pioneering study of the leavening influence of seventeenth-century scientific discoveries upon literature.

Marjorie Nicolson was born in America, but she was on her mother's side descended from Scottish-Canadian stock, and her grandfather, an intrepid whaling captain who sailed the seven seas, was present in the harbour when Fort Sumpter was fired upon. She was true to her genes, and did her harpooning amongst the history of ideas, where she shed great credit upon her distinguished teacher, Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of the Johns Hopkins University.

The author and edito
dozen books, and the re
of many honorary degree
institutions both in A
and abroad, she servec
distinction as Professo
Dean for many years at
College, before she accept
call to Columbia Univ
where she became the
woman to hold a full pro
ship in the Graduate Fa
and, in due course, th
woman to become presid
the United Chapters c
Beta Kappa.

Before her retirement
Columbia in 1962, she he
William Peterfield Trent
in which she was succeec
the great Johnsonian
Professor James Lowry Cl

With the death of Pro
Nicolson, following upor
of Professors Clifford,
Trilling, Eliot Van Kirk D
and Roger Sherman Loo
great era in Columbia's
lectual history has unfor
ly ended.

LORD PIERCY

Lord Piercy, 2nd Baron, died yesterday at the age of 62 after his motor cycle left the road and crashed at Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Nicholas Pelham Piercy was born on July 23, 1918, the son of the 1st Lord Piercy, CBE, the noted economist and financier. He was educated at Eton and Kng's College, Cambrdge, where he gained his BA in 1940 and his MA in 1944. He served during the Second World War as a lieutenant in the RNVR (Fleet Air Arm), retiring in 1946. He succeeded his father in 1966.

He married, in 1944, Oonagh Lavinia, daughter of Major Edward John Lake Baylay, DSO. There were two sons and three daughters of the marriage.

The heir is his son, the Hon James William Piercy.

Sir Harold Waring, second baronet, AMIMechE, died on March 16 at the age of 79. He is succeeded by his son, Mr A. H. Waring.

MR P. S. STEPHE

Mr Peter Scott Ste
CMG, died in Majorc
March 10. He was 70.

Educated at Sher
School and Oriel C
Oxford, he served wit
Consular Service in New
and Manila before transf
to the Foreign Office in
From 1942 to 1945 he serv
the Belgian Congo; from
47 he was in charge o
Consular Section at
Brussels Embassy; and
1947-49 he was at the Fo
Office.

He was subsequently
Secretary at Washington,
First Secretary and First
tary (Commercial) at Ha
1951-54; and from 195
1958, Counsellor (Comme
at Caracas.

From 1959 to 1962 he
Commercial Counsellor
Madrid and from 1962 to
was Consul-General at Mil

He was appointed CM
1962.

Latest wills

Residue for charities

Miss Florence Winifred Be
of Golders Green, London,
estate valued £541,129 net.
personal bequests (tot
£52,000) and effects she left
the residue to the Royal Na
Life-boat Institution and
equally between the Salv
Army, Church Army, Marie
Memorial Foundation and St
Ambulance Association.

Mr Patrick David De Lasz
Westminster, the engineerin
ventor and designer, left £41
net.

Other estates include (net b
tax paid):
Breeze, Mr Eric Mason, of
castle under Lyme, com
director £18
Hider, Mr Reginald Davenpo
Worthing, commercial mar
£18
Holt, Mr William Robert B
of Peacehaven, East Su
£25
Kilachand, Mr Ushakant Na
of Kensington £22
McLeod, General Sir Rod
William, Surrey, GOC-in-C,
tern Command, 1962-65 .. £
Moss, Mr Sydney Leonard,
Wimbledon, antique dealer
£15
Neufeld, Mr Hans, of H
stead £15
Pearson, Miss Cicely Mary Sha
peare, of Kensington .. £22
Proudfoot, Mr Peter, of Chil
Kent £264
Tozer, Mr Arthur, of Ho
East Sussex £147
Whittaker, Mr John Thorp,
Haywards Heath .. £168
Zweig, Mr Gonrad Walter,
Haslemere, business economist
£21

Tax havens: Inland Revenue goes fishing, page 17

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 501.2, up 0.3
  FT Gilts 70.19, down 0.42
- **Sterling**
  \$2.2495, down 160 pts
  Index 100.1, down 0.1
- **Dollar**
  Index 99.3, up 0.7
  DM2.0872, up 202 pts
- **Gold**
  \$522.50, up \$5
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅞
  3 mth Euro \$ 14⅞-14⅞
  6 mth Euro \$ 14⅞-14⅞

IN BRIEF

Move to end concert party' share dealing

The Government yesterday id a U-turn on secret share uying. Lord Trefgarne, Under ecretary at the Department of rade, told the Lords that leg-lation will be included in the 981 Companies Bill now going rough Parliament to prevent e formation of "concert arties"—where two or more vestors buy shares with the remeditated intention of using em as one holding.

Last year the Trade Depart-ent said there was no parlia-entary time to include "con-ert party" legislation. In 'hitehall, lawyers were arguing iat no form of wording would ovide a watertight base from hich to prosecute.

However, the Government has me under severe pressure er the past few months. Both e Stock Exchange and the ouncil for the Securities dustry—the City's ultimate lfregulatory authority—were hind planned amendments to clude "concert party" legis-tion in this Bill.

owater in US deal

Bowater Corporation has reed in principle to sell its tton and other fibre trading terests to Cargill of Minne-olis for an undisclosed sum. owater is bidding \$A16m S$m) for the 54 per cent areholding it does not own its Australian associated mpany ESCOR.

Financial editor, page 17

irline loan

The United States Export-port Bank is likely to give al approval next week to a ntroversial \$289m (£123m) an to Ansett Airlines of Aus-alia, a company controlled by r Rupert Murdoch, despite a ll for an investigation into e conditions of the loan by nator William Proxmire.

tock issue

The City of Leeds is issuing 0m, 25-year stock, the first rporation stock issue for two nt and at the issue price of ars. The coupon is 13½ per 7½ per cent the gross re-mption yield is 13.82 per nt.

Financial Editor, page 17

150m Airbus order

America's Eastern Airlines as turned options for nine 300B4 airbus jets into firm ders worth £150m. Eastern as also taken options on a rther 26 airbuses.

Giro charges up

National Girobank debit arges are to rise from 20p to 0p on accounts which are over-rawn. Customers with their counts in credit will continue enjoy free banking.

Professional engineers

The Council of Engineering stitutions is expected to in-st on a close tying of all chart-ed engineers to professional stitution membership when it eets with Sir Keith Joseph, ecretary of State for Industry, day.

Exasperation, page 17

Car sales slump

New vehicle registrations fell their lowest level for five ears last month. A total of 58,754 cars and other vehicles ere registered, a drop of 21 er cent on February last year.

Lira devaluation provokes criticism and fear of social tension

From John Earle
Rome, March 23

The devaluation of the lira and a record rise in the Italian discount rate today brought a chorus of criticisms and expressions of anxiety from Italian industry, banking and trade unions, increasing the prospect of social tension in the coming months.

Signor Walter Mandelli, vice-president (Confindustria) the confederation of private industry responsible for relations with the unions, said: "Companies will be faced with grave difficulties, meaning more bankruptcies and more out of work".

The effect of devaluation on exports be "just one small positive thing". The main defect was that no structural measures had been taken to right the economy.

Last night the cabinet approved a 6 per cent devaluation of the lira in the European Monetary System and an increase in the Bank of Italy's discount rate from 16.5 to 19 per cent. It also appealed for a temporary wage freeze for all public sector workers, and announced approval of the 1971-83 economic plan without, however, giving details.

Bankers held consultations today on new interest rates, which for ordinary borrowers were expected to rise to between 25 and 30 per cent. Signor Renato Buoncristiani, another industrialist, and vice-president of the association of building companies, said he hoped that the discount rate rise would be of short duration, because "there is no nation in the world which can stand up to such interest rates for long".

Signor Nerio Nesi, chairman of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's biggest bank, echoed the preoccupation of many that the measures taken were only monetary, and not structural. He feared that the package might yield further stagflation, and the central bank might be forced to intervene again in six months to defend the lira and the balance of payments.

The three big trade union confederations showed their discontent by organizing short protest meetings and work stoppages inside Milan factories.

Signor Luciano Lama, the Communist secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, the biggest confederation, said he was in complete disagreement because the measures would reduce capital investment, output, jobs and family savings.

Although it is uncertain how the government intends to act, the freeze may affect about three million workers, including teachers, civil servants, postal employees, telephonists and railwaymen.

The executive committee of the Italian Banking Association said it would meet tomorrow to discuss an upward valuation of the official prime rate. The rate is expected to go up by 2.5 percentage points.

UK exports may suffer

By David Hewson

The lira, which opened in the London foreign exchange markets at 2,312.5, closed at 2,342.

But the fall is not likely to be reflected by cuts in the price of Italian goods in Britain at the moment, though United Kingdom exports may be hit by the resulting increase in price.

Fiat, the leading Italian company, which also imports Lancia cars, reacted cautiously to the devaluation. The company had lowered the price of its cars in the United Kingdom at the end of last year due to the strength of sterling. But a Fiat spokesman said yesterday that it was too early to make any predictions about further price cuts.

Manufacturers in the white goods sector, who have been particularly successful in penetrating United Kingdom markets in recent years, are also unlikely to reach any swift decisions on pricing.

Capital and consumer goods account for 40 per cent each of Italian imports to Britain with food, wine and other agriculture products making up the remaining 20 per cent. The total value of imports fell by 7 per cent last year to £2,311m.

Italian imports from the United Kingdom rose by 29 per cent during the same period to £1,899m. Machinery and transport equipment represents the most important sector, worth some £745m of goods last year, followed by manufactured goods (£353m), chemicals (£201m) and petroleum (£131m).

Loan rate hopes spur the dollar

By Frances Williams

A sharp rise in the dollar, fuelled by increased tension in Poland and expectations of rises in American interest rates, pushed the newly devalued lira out of the foreign exchange limelight yesterday.

The dollar made most of its gains in Far Eastern markets and early European trading. Investors were nervous of Continental currencies, especially the Deutsche mark against which the dollar is chiefly measured, because of political events in Poland.

In addition, on balance the market now believes that United States interest rates may have bottomed out, citing as *pointers last Friday's announcement of a bigger than expected* rise in the American money supply and the apparent determination of the Federal Reserve Board through its market operations to prevent interest rates declining further.

At one stage the dollar rose to over DM2.09 before easing back during the afternoon to close at DM2.0872, up over 2 pfennigs from Friday. Its effective exchange rate index, measured against a basket of currencies, improved by 0.7 to 99.3 (average 1975=100).

The pound opened sharply lower against the dollar at around \$2.2380 but soon regained lost ground to end the day at \$2.2495, down 160 points from Friday. Its trade-weighted index was *down only 0.1* at 100, reflecting gains against Continental currencies.

Sunday's 6 per cent devaluation of the lira against the other currencies within the European Monetary System—only the third realignment in its two-year history—made little impression on the market, where it had been widely expected. It fell sharply against the strong dollar but lost only about 2 to 3 per cent against other leading currencies.

The lira's devaluation now puts renewed pressure on the ailing Belgian franc which yesterday continued to trade close to its lower intervention point within the EMS.

The pound has been revalued *by 19.7 per cent to 0.542122* against the European Currency Unit to bring its parity rate into line with changes in the other currencies after the lira devaluation.

Remaining supplies of the Government's medium dated tap stock, Exchequer 12¼ per cent 1990, were sold by the Government broker yesterday morning at £15 9-16 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

Mr Lawson attacks 'gloom mongers'

By Our Economics Staff

The toughest defence yet of the Chancellor's recent Budget was launched yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Speaking at a conference of the Institute of Fiscal Studies, Mr Lawson denounced the "gloom-mongers" who had criticized the Budget for being too deflationary.

He asserted that the Budget was "not in any significant sense contradictory and that tentative signs of a recovery in output were beginning to appear. He was particularly scornful of the recent report by the Treasury Select Committee which was severely critical of the Government's handling of monetary policy.

The Government had reaffirmed its commitment to the Medium Term Financial Strategy which provided the only way to fight inflation. It should now be possible to reduce the growth in money supply, while the new indexed bond would cut the cost of Government borrowing and give the authorities a way of influencing long-term interest rates directly rather than through short interest rates.

Most of Mr Lawson's speech was devoted to arguing that the increased taxes announced in the Budget would not reduce the total level of output in the economy. Instead, Mr Lawson argued, they would redistribute a total level of output which would be unchanged. Companies would be better off and individuals would lose. Investment should benefit at the expense of consumption.

He argued that in an economy where there is a fixed money supply target, cutting the level of public borrowing does not significantly reduce output. This is because the Government can allow the private sector to borrow more.

He did concede that in the short term there would be a contractionary effect, but stressed that the Government expected output to be on a rising trend during 1981-82.

He reinforced this argument by saying that the monetary target for next year of 6 to 10 per cent growth in £M3 left room *for significant growth in output.*

Mr Lawson, who is believed to have played an influential role in determining the Budget strategy, *went into detail to* try to knock down claims by the Treasury committee and by some economic commentators that it was possible to show that the Budget would depress output by 2 per cent.

Such calculations, and others relating the planned reduction in inflation to an increase in unemployment were described as "nonsense".

They relied on an invalid use of the Treasury's model.

Mr Lawson also devoted some time to dealing with the worries which have recently been expressed that last year's sharp growth in the money supply would lead to higher inflation in 1982. This would not happen, he argued, because people had been rebuilding the value of the financial assets they have and would hold on to the money.

Mr Lawson also defended the decision not to increase personal income tax allowances. He claimed there was no inconsistency between this position and the prominent role which he played in Opposition in getting the Rooker-Wise amendment in favour of raising these allowances in line with *inflation* on to the statute book.

British Steel forms new company on Stanton & Staveley operation

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Formation of the first of a limited number of new companies to run major businesses and pave the way for eventual disposal to the private sector was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

Details of a new Companies Act concern which will run the corporation's businesses based on the Stanton & Staveley works in the Midlands are *expected to be announced* before the end of this week. Over the past few years the Stanton & Staveley operation has been among the few profitable parts of the BSC although it too has now sunk into loss.

Works at Stanton, near Ilkeston, Derbyshire, and Staveley, near Chesterfield, produce spun iron pipes, reinforced concrete pipes and the operations also embrace castings for the automotive industry and for local authorities.

But cutbacks in local authority spending have hit the works, which employ almost 4,500 workers. At the end of last week the company announced that 300 workers would be made redundant in a works *producing spun grey iron* pipes and over last year almost 1,000 workers were made redundant.

A spokesman at the works said the proposed new company (which is likely to adopt the existing name) will have its own board of directors report*ing to the board of the BSC*, in the same way that a private company board reported to its shareholders.

Similar company formations are expected to follow over the next few months and were foreshadowed last month by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, when he announced a £730m external financing limit for BSC in the new financial year

The corporation is also understood to be planning formation of a similar private sector-style concern to run its stockholding operations currently known as British Steel Service Centres. BSC's present aggressive pricing policies, aimed at building up the volume of business at its own plants and rolling back the level of imported steel, have attracted increasing fire from members of the National Association of Steel Stockholders.

BSSC accounts for about 15 per cent of all steel sold through the stockholding industry in the United Kingdom and the NASS has submitted detailed evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry on the pricing policies being followed by BSSC.

Duport aid: Government aid totalling nearly £8.5m has been channelled into the Llanelli steelmaking plant owned by Duport Steels, which is scheduled to be closed shortly with the loss of 1,200 jobs, under the terms of a deal agreed last month with the British Steel Corporation.

Lloyd's Bill amended

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Lloyd's has agreed to eleventh hour changes in its draft Bill to improve self-regulation in the Lime Street insurance market. And it hopes that Conservative opposition will be muted when it comes to the Commons for its second reading tonight.

The Lloyd's committee has agreed to the inclusion of new paragraphs designed to tighten up procedures for tackling fraud. These and other changes are to be revealed at the outset of tonight's debate by Sir Graham Page, Conservative, Crosby, Merseyside.

Lloyd's officials hope that the changes proposed will be sufficient to win over a group of at least 20 Conservative MPs who were threatening to resist the Bill's progress.

Sir Graham will also give an undertaking that the Bill's controversial Clause 11, which would have had the effect of giving Lloyd's ruling council a blanket indemnity against legal action, will be rewritten in committee.

The new clause will ensure that any by-law concerning immunity will not become operative until it has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Such immunity will also only apply to claims for damages by members of Lloyd's.

Another undertaking concerns the number of external members—underwriting names who do not work in Lloyd's—to be represented on a new ruling council. Lloyd's has agreed that the figure should be increased from six to eight.

If successful this evening the Bill could still face opposition at the committee stage as a result of a petition lodged against it by two Lloyd's underwriting members. One of their chief complaints concerns the absence of any clause in the Bill covering the proposed divestment by insurance brokers of their underwriting interests in the market.

But Sir Graham hopes to allay MPs fears on this point tonight.

UN sounds alarm on food prices

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, March 23

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has given a warning that rising food prices represent "a potential source of inflation which in the short run may become more serious than oil".

Because of bad harvests in Russia, Eastern Europe, Australia and China, in conjunction with low agricultural stocks, further sub-normal harvests this year could "cause the kind of increases in grain prices that played a substantial role in the 1973-74 inflationary surge", the commission says in its latest survey.

However, oil remained the most important and also most uncertain factor in predicting inflation trends, particularly because of the possibility of unforeseen supply disruptions.

There was no assurance that slow economic growth would mean building up of safety margins against such disruption, since oil producers might simply react to weakened demand by reducing production rather than prices.

With economic stagnation continuing in Western industrialized countries, a further rise in unemployment was indicated. Individual unemployment was likely to be of longer duration.

"Those developments severely strain the fabric of society and place a heavy obligation on present restrictive economic policies to show that the costs of this strategy will be worthwhile in terms of deferred social welfare", the survey comments. This applied particularly to the United Kingdom which it describes as representing "a very severe test case of monetarist policies".

Commodity prices were unlikely to lag behind the recovery of manufactured prices as they did after the earlier oil crises.

Shipbuilders in talks on redundancies

By Donald Macintyre

British Shipbuilders and union leaders are to hold top level talks tomorrow on job cuts, after indications that about 600 fewer workers than planned so far have volunteered to leave their jobs.

They will discuss a restructuring plan—which was first outlined late last year—in the light of the apparent shortfall on redundancy targets.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions reaffirmed to management three weeks ago that while it backed efforts to de*flect the reduction of 2,600 jobs* in total by voluntary means it would resist compulsory redundancies.

The original target of 3,200 has been reduced by about 600 after the reprieve for half the workforce at the two Vosper Shiprepairers' dry docks in Southampton.

No official figures were released last night, but Cammel Laird, Tyne Shiprepair and Vospers, are thought to be among the yards which have fallen short of the jobs targets.

There is still a week to go until the dealine, but no conflict is expected, particularly in the climate of the industry's delicate pay negotiations.

The unions yesterday reaffirmed their rejection of the present offer to 70,000 manual workers and staff of 5 per cent *increases tied to tough pro*ductivity conditions.

The pay talks were adjourned last night in the expectation that an improved offer will be tabled by British Shipbuilders management this morning.

EEC leaders tighten pressure for worldwide interest rate cuts

From Peter Norman
Maastricht, March 23

Three EEC heads of Government today put their weight behind the gathering campaign to bring about a world-wide reduction in interest rates.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Chancellor Helmit Schmidt of West Germany and Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, urged the European Community to adopt a policy in cooperation with the United States to bring down interest rates.

At the European summit here, the French president said the main task facing European leaders was to examine the new international situation and the economic and social crisis facing the European Community.

To help alleviate the latter, M Giscard advocated three specific policies. He said the EEC needed to take action on a progressive moderation of interest rates in cooperation with the United States. It should have a policy geared to providing alternative sources of energy, and it should also take specific measures to help the young unemployed, which would take the form of national policies tailored to fit into an ECC plan. Both Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard agreed that a joint line on interest rates should be achieved in the EEC as a first step *before opening discussions* with the United States. But the most detailed proposals on interest rates and monetary cooperation with the United States appeared to come from Mr Martens of Belgium.

He told his fellow heads of government that a cut in interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic should be carried *through in such a way as not* to encourage monetary laxity that would stimulate inflation.

But at the same time he suggested that perhaps too much stress had been put on monetary policies

Sharp differences are surfacing between the policies and forecasts of the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve Board Frank Vogl *writes from Washington*. However, Mr Donald Regan the United States Secretary of the Treasury, stressed today that "the independence of the federal reserve system will be maintained".

Wall Street widely expects the prime commercial bank lending rate to fall sharply in the near future from its present 17 to 17.5 per cent. But there is mounting concern and confusion about the short-term aims of the central bank over very sharp recent rate reductions.

Mr Regan predicted in a speech in Philadelphia today that America's real gross *national product will rise at* an annual average rate of 4 to 5 per cent between 1982 and 1986 and that inflation will fall gradually down to half the present 12 per cent rate by 1986.

"Serious inflation and high interest rates can be reduced only if monetary growth is con*sistently restrained*," he said.

The Fed is resisting Treasury pressure for still tighter money policies.

Fed governors are leaving no doubt that they consider Mr Regan's strong economic growth *forecast* for next year to be unrealistic and that the nation, in fact, faces a period of slow growth.

The Fed does not see any short-term decline in the inflation rate. The Fed views the administration's projected budget deficit of \$45,000m for 1982 as too large.

The decline to 13 per cent from 15.5 per cent in the rate for Federal funds in little over one week is seen by many Wall Street bankers as an effort by the FED to expand money supply growth to compensate for the extremely low level of growth

There are fears that the FED might over-compensate, sending rates down too far and then being forced to tighten policy

Wall St passes 1000: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 11.43 points up at 1004.23.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ss Fisheries	6p to 55p	Jardine M'son	12p to 193p
assett G.	4p to 52p	Lambert & H'wth	7p to 48p
eatson Clark	12p to 116p	Oxley Printing	2p to 19p
lusky Oil	45p to 615p	Patersn Zochonis	25p to 510p
lorizon Travel	15p to 225p	Websters Pub	5p to 38p

Falls

arclays Bank	12p to 376p	Nat Westminster	7p to 346p
astlefield	20p to 460p	Pentos	3p to 17p
eers Gross	9p to 112p	Plessey	12p to 312p
asmo	12p to 502p	Saatchi	8p to 360p
lidland	15p to 305p	Standard Tel	13p to 484p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
ustralia \$	1.99	1.91
ustria Sch	34.80	32.70
elgium Fr	81.50	77.50
anada \$	2.70	2.61
enmark Kr	15.37	14.57
inland Mkk	9.50	9.00
rance Fr	11.40	10.90
ermany DM	4.86	4.62
reece Dr	115.00	109.00
ongkong \$	12.25	11.65
reland Pd	1.33	1.27
taly Lire	2420.00	2310.00
apan Yen	493.00	468.00
etherlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.59	11.94
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.87
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Kr	10.75	10.20
Switzerland Fr	4.45	4.22
USA \$	2.30	2.23
Yugoslavia Dnr	80.50	75.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Fund managers find out about their competitors

A profile of pension schemes

Once a year pension fund managers have the chance to find out how well they square up to their competitors in respect of the hundred and one details that make up the average occupational pension scheme.

The National Association of Pension Funds has just published its sixth annual survey. It is a profile of 1,001 company pension schemes covering some 5.8 million members with total funds under management of £36,860m fed from an annual contribution income of £4,890m and paying out some £2,471m in benefits—pensions and death-in-service payments.

In the year of the controversial Scott Report on index-linked pensions, the survey's contribution to the welter of statistics on the subject adds grist to the private sector mill.

In the public sector, no fewer than 68 per cent of pension schemes guaranteee to match the retail price index in the private sector only 2 per cent make a similar promise.

However, guarantees and the actual increases in pensions granted are quite different things, and provided that the rate of inflation can be brought down to and held at a modest rate, the outlook for pensioners is more optimistic than critics of civil service and public sector schemes allow.

In the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 the rate of inflation was 17.7 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 16 per cent respectively; the average percentage increase in pensions during those three years was 9.93 per cent, 7.71 per cent and 9.34 per cent. So pensioners in 1978 actually saw their cost of living fall.

Sociologists as well as statisticians will find straws to clutch at too. Is it the harsh impact of the recession which has created such a sudden leap in the number of pensioners tracked down by the survey—up from 1.76 million in 1979 to 2.3 million in 1980.

And why are widowers still such social outcasts? The proportion of funds paying out benefits to an able-bodied man deprived of his wife seems to be stuck forever at 25 per cent.

Margaret Stone



Mortgage money available and more first-time buyers in the market

House builders off to a good start

There is a new mood of cautious optimism among private house builders. Despite recent bad weather they are enjoying an encouraging start to 1981, but they are now waiting anxiously to see whether the upturn in demand in January and February will be reversed by the effects of this month's Budget.

Mr Roger Humber, director of the House Builders Federation, said yesterday, "The overall effect of the Budget will be to take purchasing power out of the economy. This is generally not good for the house building market. Nor is it offset by the reduction in mortgage interest by one percentage point following the cut in minimum lending rate (MLR)".

Applications to the National House Building Council for inspections prior to the issue of insurance cover—traditionally a reliable indication of immediate building activity—totalled 6,600 in January. Last month they rose to 8,500 and returns for March were yesterday described as "so far encouraging".

These totals are not much larger than for the corresponding period of 1980, but they are well up on monthly returns in the second half of last year. By August, 1980, applications had slumped to 5,600.

Official figures published by the Department of the Environment support the view that there has been a marked improvement in activity since before Christmas. The number of homes for sale started in the three months up to and including January were 20 per cent up on the previous quarter.

The improvement comes after one of the worst years for the industry since the 1930s. Private homes started in 1980 totalled 98,400, more than 42,000 down on 1979. This decline coincided with an even greater fall in homes started for the public sector, which were down by more than 50 per cent to 53,600.

Public sector "starts" will decline further this year, and the health of the housebuilding industry depends largely on its ability to compensate for this in the private sector. Mr Humber believes that there are now grounds for cautious confidence. He estimates that the industry could start work on between 115,000 and 120,000 homes for sale this year.

A state-of-trade inquiry conducted last month showed that the number of companies reporting an upturn in house purchase interest had increased from 10 per cent to more than a third. The number of companies planning to increase "starts" had trebled. "The signs are reasonably exciting. Builders are particularly encouraged by the number of first-time buyers coming on to the sites."

January and February are regarded by the building industry as crucial indicators for the coming year (quite why remains unclear, Mr Humber added). The omens, then, are good. Bovis Homes reports that the market is picking up after a year in the doldrums. In the third week of February 57 homes were sold—the best for three years.

John Huxley

China in 'crucial' EEC trade talks

China, whose recent cancellation of large foreign contracts has caused widespread concern in the West, is sending a party of officials to Europe this month for what the Chinese regard as "crucial" talks on expanding trade with the European Community.

Mr Gu Mu, China's vice premier, will lead the 100-member delegation to a two week conference organized by the European Commission.

The delegation, which will include Bank of China officials, will meet representatives of some 300 European companies and banks as well as EEC commissioners and diplomats.

Nigeria cuts output

Nigeria has had to cut its oil output to about 1.8 million barrels a day from more than 2 million because of a surplus in the world market. Some customers have not renewed their contracts, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* said. The surplus also encouraged buyers to put up strong resistance to premiums imposed by Kuwait.

Atlantic flights

Air passenger traffic between Europe and North America rose by only 1 per cent during 1980, the International Air Transport Association reported. This was the smallest rise since the recession years of 1974-75, when the traffic declined. In 1980, a total of 18.78m passengers were boarded by 46 airlines flying the Atlantic.

Curb on assets

Kenyan residents with assets abroad must transfer them to Kenya by the end of the year under a Central Bank order. Kenyan newspapers said the government had withdrawn exchange control exemptions which previously permitted residents to hold bank accounts, securities and other assets in foreign countries.

No accord on tin

Prospects that a sixth international tin accord can be concluded this week in Geneva, were lessened as producing and consuming nations studied a new proposal developed late last week by Mr Peter Lai, chairman of the International Tin Council on structural and procedural changes in the ITC.

Japan waits for US

Japan would take no action on curbing vehicle exports to the United States until the Reagan Administration clearly defined its position on the United States-Japan trade problem, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary, said.

Unilever NV cuts jobs

Unilever NV, has confirmed it intends to shed 500 jobs in the course of 1981. The company has told Dutch trade unions it plans to cut 200 jobs in its meat processing plant at Oss. A further 300 jobs will go at Unilever's other subsidiaries in The Netherlands.

Shares suspended

St Joe Minerals Corporation, which has received a $2,000m (£900m) bid from Seagram, yesterday asked for a halt to trading on the New York Stock market. An "important announcement" is expected after a board meeting today.

VWs for Egypt

Volkswagen of West Germany says it is near agreement with Egypt to build a $40m (£17m) assembly plant near Alexandria. The plant would produce 10,000 Beetles a year from the end of 1983.

Interest rates rise

Australia has signalled general rises in interest rates by increasing the rate on Australian Savings Bonds. The new bonds will have an interest rate of 12.25 per cent, 0.75 per cent higher than the previous series.

Norway oil stocks

Norway's Petroleum Directorate estimates the country's total offshore recoverable reserves at 4,700m tonnes of oil equivalents. Proven recoverable reserves are assessed at 2,400m tonnes against 1,600m.

Iraq contract

BKMI Industrieanlagen, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Babcock, has won a 115m Deutsche mark (£25m) order from Iraq to extend a cement plant it supplied earlier.

Oil imports down

Japan's crude oil imports fell 9.2 per cent in February to 117.44 million barrels from 129.34 million in January and were down 13.2 per cent from 135.30 million a year earlier.

India revalues

India's Reserve Bank has ordered a 1.3 per cent revaluation of the rupee against sterling to a new middle rate of 18.55 to the pound from 18.80.

Tighter curb on state industries urged by Institute of Directors

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Government's economic and industrial strategy is facing collapse because of "apparently unlimited subsidy of the nationalized industries and the impact of monopoly trade union power", the Institute of Directors says in a strategy document issued today.

It calls for a new government policy incorporating improved controls on nationalized industry spending and a timetable for the return of more state industries to the private sector.

While strongly supporting the Thatcher Government's philosophy, the directors' report is strongly critical of its implementation.

"The Government showed every sign of having been taken completely by surprise by British Leyland, of being totally unprepared to deal with the National Coal Board, and of being prepared to open the taxpayer's wallet to British Steel", it says.

It is even more critical of public sector performance where the gulf with private industry grows "wider daily".

"Public sector prices are increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent, private sector prices at the rate of 9 per cent. For every 12 redundancies in the private sector, the public sector is managing only one.

"Civil Service employees enjoy on average longer holidays, a sick leave entitlement which many take up, and index-linked pensions not available or affordable in the private sector. And thanks to comparability awards, the public sector is paid on average 6.3 per cent more than other workers."

Among examples of opportunities for denationalization, the institute urges the further removal of statutory monopolies, putting services out to contract, reducing state services and the sale and lease-back of public sector assets.

"Instead of granting subsidies to the very organization whose lack of success has caused the problem, the subsidy should go to individual or corporate investors whose custom the loss-making concern can attract on subsidized terms. That way the responsibility for raising the finance is with the lossmaker, where it belongs, who has at least some incentive to dispose of unprofitably employed assets."

The Government should set a target for the sale of public sector assets of £2,000m a year, the institute says. This has already been recommended in a plan presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Free Enterprise the Only Way —IOD message to Government, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED price £3.

BNOC in tanker link with Shell

By John Huxley

British National Oil Corporation is poised to extend its trading activities. It confirmed yesterday that it is negotiating with Shell to charter crude oil tankers.

The state-owned corporation intends using vessels, including very large crude carriers (VLCCs), to supply refinery customers on a delivered basis, which takes account of cost, insurance and freight charges. Previously, almost all supplies have been made free on board (fob).

BNOC said that the departure would add considerably to the flexibility of its burgeoning trading activities. The cost would be "insignificant".

The move is likely to be seen by critics of state industries as further evidence of BNOC's self-aggrandisement, and comes at a time when government plans to allow the public to buy shares in the corporation appear to have encountered serious difficulties.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed.

It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refiners on the Gulf of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refiners.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

Saudis set industry deal terms

Riyadh, March 23.—Saudi Arabia will guarantee to sell a total of about 750,000 barrels a day of crude oil to foreign companies investing in its heavy industry projects.

Mr Abdulaziz Al-Zamil, vice-chairman of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)), said the companies, which include leading United States oli groups, had already been allowed to start buying their incentive crude entitlements.

Some had already taken their first consignments but others were still making delivery arrangements.

He said the contracts allowed the companies between 450 and 500 barrels a day of crude for every $1m of equity investment in SABIC's petrochemical projects.

That is about half the amount Saudi Arabia was reported to be offering when the incentives policy was announced in 1974. The projects are all 50/50 joint ventures by SABIC and the foreign companies.—Reuter.

Chemicals industry renews attack on energy costs

By Peter Hill

Energy intensive industries yesterday renewed their attacks on the Government's failure to redress disparity between United Kingdom and European energy prices.

Leaders of Britain's chemical industry called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate an "urgent reassessment" of the situation, while leaders from the private sector of the steel industry, expressed "total dissatisfaction" with the Government's recently announced energy package when they met Mr Norman Tebbit, the Minister of Industry yesterday.

In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, Mr David Horner, president of the Chemical Industries Association (CIA), said that unless British industry's present energy cost disadvantage was eliminated, there would be a continuing deterioration in the position of the United Kingdom's energy intensive industries.

In its detailed paper to the Prime Minister, set against the background of the recent energy task force report of the National Economic Development Council and the Government's package announced in the Budget, the CIA said that the Government's response to the task force findings made it clear that ministers intended no significant reassessment of the present energy pricing policy.

It called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate a review of national strategies on manufacturing industry and its energy requirements.

The concern was further underlined when Mr Tebbit yesterday met Mr Peter Lee, president of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and other private sector leaders.

The BISPA delegation expressed their disatisfaction with the measures introduced and they reaffirmed their call for a cut in the heavy fuel oil tax although they conceded that at present heavy fuel oil prices were among the cheapest in Europe. Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that energy pricing policies would be subject to continuous review.

Energy study finds that technology and resources will meet demand

A group covering several disciplines at the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis has concluded in an assessment of world energy over the next 50 years that the technology and resources will be available to meet the expected demand. But full use of all available energy sources, which include oil and gas, solar, renewables and nuclear, will be required.

The study has taken seven years to complete, and a summary of the findings entitled 'Energy in a finite world', by Jeaune Anderer, published by Harper & Row at £12.50, was published yesterday. Scientists from 20 nations took part in the project.

The world population is expected to double over the next 50 years and, even with only modest economic growth and substantial conservation, the energy demand is likely to expand to three or four times the level of today.

Dirtier and more expensive fossil resources and large quantities of synthetic fuels will have to be developed, as well as both large-scale solar plants and nuclear breeder reactors.

Small-scale solar and renewable resources will play a growing role, but will be able to satisfy only a small fraction of the total demand during the next half-century.

Professor Wolf Haefele, a German scientist who is deputy director of the institute, led the study. The institute at Laxenburg, near Vienna is supported by scientific institutions in 17 countries, including the Royal Society in London, the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and the United States National Academy of Sciences.

"By using a consistent model of worldwide energy supply and demand" the study "avoids the common tendency of separate national studies to assume that sufficient imports will always be available, without comparing the demands of all countries against the likely supplies", the institute says.

The main goal of the study was to identify strategies for the transition from a world reliant on oil and gas to one served by sustainable sources of energy. But it was found that this could not be done within 50 years.

Instead, two transitions were identified. The first, from relatively cheap and clean conventional sources of oil and gas to more expensive and dirtier unconventional ones, will continue to the year 2030.

Technology News

The second, to the essentially infinite supplies of solar, nuclear and renewable energy, will not be completed until late in the next century. But such a system would be able to sustain the expected global population of about 10,000 million for many centuries.

The authors say that all future energy plans have their costs. Lower energy use implies more severe economic difficulties; higher energy use permits greater economic development but poses more severe environmental dangers.

Liquid fuel supply is the "energy problem within the energy problem". Although oil supplies will increase through the exploitation of costlier and dirtier resources such as oil shales and tar sands, they will be insufficient to match the rapidly expanding demand for liquid fuels for transport.

Large quantities of coal will then have to be liquefied. Ninety per cent of world coal supplies are in the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and so these nations will play a central role in the world market that will be needed to match supplies with demand.

Innotron develops gamma counter

New developments in medical instruments and a manufacturing foothold in the United States are likely to follow the recent additional investment in Innotron, the Oxford-based company in which the National Enterprise Board has a 30 per cent shareholding.

The additional investment has come from a new 32.3 per cent shareholding by Cambridge Banking Partners, a private venture capital group based in Denver, Colorado; and further investments by the NEB and Oxford Instruments.

Innotron's first product is a diagnostic instrument known as the Hydragamma 16, a microprocessor-controlled gamma counter. This is based on an idea of Professor Timothy Chard of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, a founding shareholder in Innotron.

The company produced its first Hydragamma instruments 12 months ago. They proved to be faster and more reliable than conventional methods for measuring trace quantities of hormones and other substances in blood and urine samples requiring clinical diagnosis.

A distribution agreement was made with the American Scientific Products division of the American Hospital Supplies Corporation, and the instrument was launched on the British market last January.

Banknote forgery more difficult

The security thread contained in the new £50 note issued by the Bank of England last week is the result of research started more than two years ago at the Culham laboratory of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, near Abingdon.

The thread is cut by a microprocessor controlled laser which is manufactured in the United Kingdom by Electrolux Power Beam Products of Arlesey in Bedfordshire.

The details of the operation have been withheld for security reasons, but both Culham and the Bank of England are confident that the forgery of notes will become increasingly more difficult.

The thread is wider than that in other denominations of Bank of England notes and has one edge contoured in a regular pattern.

The development was carried out by Culham's laser applications group, which has been involved in the design and production of prototype laser systems for a range of different applications over the last decade.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Engineering profession's future

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, Everyone with the future of this country's industrial performance at heart must have read with apprehension Derek Harris' report of the "last chance" meeting on March 24 between Sir Keith Joseph and the leaders of the engineering institutions. What is at stake is whether anything at all will be left of Sir Monty Finniston's report on the engineering profession and its better use a year ago.

At this late stage I wish to make only one point. The Finniston Committee's central proposal for a new statutory engineering authority, needed as an "engine of change" originally received widespread support from all quarters, including, incidentally, the leading engineering institutions themselves. This support was betrayed when Sir Keith last August rejected a new statutory body in favour of a new chartered body, a decision the institutions were happy to endorse, since it gave them in effect the power of veto over the form of a new chartered body.

The present situation now is that those organizations (CBI, EEF, TUC) with a practical concern to enlarge the role of the engineer in British industry have declared their backing for the chartered body that Sir Keith eventually devised even though two of them at lea expressed their preferen a statutory body. It is, ho Sir Keith's proposals fo chartered body which tl engineering institutions are ing to accept. Sir Keith's tion is really quite simpl dug the pit he is now opting for a chartered bc stead of the statutory one ston had proposed. He : revert to a statutory bo will have widespread st and it will remove the which the institutions ar guidedly and regrettably wielding.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
Station House,
Chertsey,
Surrey. KT16 9HW.

Lloyd's and the external members' association

From Mr N. Parker

Sir, The letter (March 16) about the recent extraordinary general meeting of the Association of External Members of Lloyd's signed by Messrs Nesbitt, Rew, Sturge, Taylor and Whitten cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Their contention that "Lady Middleton and her small committee have now demonstrated that they have the support of some 50 members of Lloyd's out of 150 who attended the meeting (only some 80 voted on the questions in issue)" is grossly misleading.

Before the meeting was opened all present were made aware of the fact that someone had "packed" the meeting with non-members of the association. Lady Middleton's refusal to allow these people to vote (hence the difference in numbers between those present and those voting) made it immediately obvious that neither she nor any of her supporters was responsible for these dubious invitations.

Since the meeting, however, I have spoken to one non member who received an invitation to attend and solicitation of proxy in the names of Nesbitt, Rew, Sturge, Taylor and Whitten!

Yours faithfully,
N. PARKER,
56 Curzon Street,
London, W1Y 7PE.
March 16.

From Mr M. G. R. Harvey

Sir, If the letter from Mr John Follows (March 18) fully describes the aims and activities of Lady Middleton and her colleagues, why was it necessary to form an association with such a misleading title? Why do they not refer to themselves simply as a small group of newly joined members of Lloyd's who chose the wrong agents and got caught with their audits down?

Yours faithfully,
M. G. R. HARVEY
95 Barrowgate Road,
London, W4 4QS

Fund for alternative energy programmes

From Mr C. A. Payne

Sir, With reference to the article on March 19 "BNOC postpones North Sea expansion", I was interested to read that Mr Shelbourne is in favour of a North Sea energy fund to be used for development of alternative energy programmes. What an excellent idea.

A similar kind of plan has been implemented in Alberta, Canada, where oil producing companies pay a percentage of profit into a fund. The idea being that future generations can benefit from the vast revenues gained from the industry. This prevents the monies being frittered away and, of course could, as in Alberta, be used to help ailing business and develop other energy sources so that future generations will benefit from the natural resources which they may not be able to enjoy.

I suppose that the new supplementary petroleum duty now imposed on our offshore industry will call a halt to this idea. What a terrible pity if that is the case.

C. A. PAYNE,
50 Prospect Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Economic growth an[d] railways

From Mr R. E. Gregory

Sir, Mr Winston's letter (16) asserts that a rail ch link would not be expec generate significant traffi that a road channel link w He then says that little is k how this takes place.

On the preceding page o *Times* the Nissan Corpo are reported to be seek site to build a car facto Britain to employ 4,500 w and occupy an area one the size of Heathrow. P the specification for the that it should be with miles of a main line r station.

It would seem that indi lists from the succ economy of Japan do reg railway as a significant dient in generating grow the economy.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. GREGORY,
3 York Close,
Amersham,
Bucks HP7 9HE.
March 18, 1981.

Tax delays an[d] civil servants

From Mrs B. Fraentrel

Sir, I note the Civil S unions advise traders they not pay tax during the di

Can they assure us that is delayed in being paid, est will not be charged fo payment?

Yours faithfully,
BEATRICE FRAENTREL
8 Knowsley Road,
Cressington Park,
Liverpool,
Merseyside, L19 0PE.
March 20.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Leeds activates a dormant market

Something stirred in the domestic fixed interest markets yesterday. After two years in hibernation the market in corporation stocks was presented with a £50m issue, by the City of Leeds.

Not only did Leeds came to market, it came to the market in style, producing the first 25 year corporation stock to be issued since the GLC took the plunge in 1967. The difference between then and now is that Leeds is having to pay a coupon of 13½ per cent, exactly double what the GLC paid.

Whether that is sensible on behalf of rate-payers time will tell. More cautious authorities may choose to wait and see how the government gets along with this week's *index-linked issue before they decide how* they should set about longer-term funding.

Despite the fall in the gilt-edged market yesterday, the underwriting seemed to go smoothly enough. The price had originally been set to give a 75p margin over the comparable gilt, whereas most stocks have recently been standing on yields that have been 45p or so higher. If the gilts market remains reasonably firm over the spring the stock should go well, given prospect of the two-month run in £10 paid form.

◉ *Meanwhile, the debate on the appropriate price for Friday's index-linked Treasury stock issue hots up. In a paper strongly advocating the indexing of all long-term financial contracts, Mr A. D. Wilkie suggests that such a stock might need to yield around 4 per cent to be competitive with equities for a gross fund. And leading actuaries, R. Watson & Sons, advise pension fund clients to stagger their tenders, putting in only token bids above par and grading the rest of their tender to produce substantial bids in the £80-£85 area.*

Willis Faber

Pressure points

Willis Faber is a lone star among insurance brokers. It has actually increased profits during one of the toughest periods yet encountered in world insurance markets.

But a full-year improvement of 13 per cent to £19.4m compares with an interim rise of 19 per cent, so there has been a slowdown in the second half. Moreover, Willis seems as bearish as most of its rivals about short-term prospects as underwriting commissions contract in the face of competition among underwriters, and sterling's strength hits dollar earnings.

In fact, Willis owes much to a hefty increase of around a half in net interest receivable of £9m though its points out that internal statistics prove it does not hold on to cash scheduled for underwriters any longer than it need. High interest rates and *improved systems were the major factors* apparently.

If high interest rates and improved systems were major factors last year, then Willis's fortunes, like those of its rivals, hang more than ever on the interest rate conundrum this year. The fear is that rates internationally could drop sufficiently to dent interest receivable, but not sufficiently to encourage underwriters to lift premium rates and thus commissions.

So the group will be hard put to match last year's figures, although the shares should maintain their premium rating against the sector: at 296p now, they yield 5.8 per cent—less than all United Kingdom rivals—after a 9 per cent increase in the total payment and offer a fully taxed p/e ratio of almost 13.

Horizon Travel

Aiming higher

Sterling's strength against most European currencies helped Horizon Travel to double profits last year. Profits were up from £3.8m to £7.4m while turnover increased by 45 per cent to £72.6m, reflecting price increases of 7 per cent.

This surpassed most optimistic expectations. The question of course is whether it is sustainable.

So far, in spite of the recession, Horizon has sold three-quarters of its summer capacity. Redundancy payments are a factor in some of the bookings, and capacity is likely to increase by about 5 per cent. So despite a downturn in winter bookings and the fuel surchage levy, which is paid in US dollars. Horizon is looking for profits of around £10m this year even assuming some weakening in sterling.

One reason is that the group will start operating from Gatwick, which accounts for a third of all British package tours, and it is stepping up activity at Luton thereby developing a foothold in the south east.

So, with a 50 per cent increase in the dividend to 5.25p gross (at which the shares yield 2.3 per cent at 224p) Horizon seems to be setting the pace for renewed interest in this sector of the market which may soon be joined by Intasun which is seeking a listing.

Bowater

Shedding a lossmaker

Bowater's decision to withdraw from cotton trading brought a sigh of relief in the stock market though a 6p increase to 219p in the shares also had something to do with the bid for the rest of an Australian associate.

Bowater will receive more than £12m net asset value—the exact price is a secret—for the sale of the major part of the Ralli Group and the deal will also remove £50m of borrowings from the balance sheet, though



Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of Bowater.

borrowings of the commodity trading companies should be seen in a different light from the rest of its debt. Indeed, Bowater shows them separately in the balance sheet.

Nevertheless, the stock market has always been wary of this part of the business and *its balance sheet implications.* So the sale should help market sentiment towards the group, quite apart from the fact that it is getting rid of losses which have been running at £6m a year.

Paterson Zochonis

As Nigeria booms...

In raising interim profits by 37 per cent to £12.2m, Paterson Zochonis fulfills the promise which became of the second half of last year. It now looks set to make £27m this year, against £21.8m.

Nigeria again produced the big profits. As its oil economy booms, it seems hard for a company like Paterson to go wrong. Profits related directly or indirectly to Nigeria are rising and probably more than the 65 per cent of sales now come from there.

Paterson is now increasing its interim dividend by 11 per cent to 5.7p a share gross. Cover on a full year payout of 16.8p gross would be around 4.5 times. On last night's price of 510p up 25p, the prospective yield is 3.3 per cent. So there is room to improve the payout.

◉ *Figures from Clydesdale Bank, Midland's wholly-owned subsidiary, underline pressures on Scottish banking's profitability which may have influenced Royal Bank of Scotland's decision to jump into bed with Standard Chartered.*

Traditionally, the most profitable of the Scottish clearers because of its lower level of currency deposits and its branch concentration in the affluent Aberdeen area, Clydesdale's pretax profits fell by a fifth to £24.5m last year, compared with Royal Bank's marginally higher profits for its September year-end.

Part of the reason for this lacklustre showing lies in higher bad debt provisions after the small reduction flattered 1979's outturn and this accounted for a "material" slice of the £6m setback. But after lagging behind the London clearers on costs, these have now started to rise horrifyingly.

Meanwhile, Clydesdale's cost of money has shot up with the erosion of cheaper current account deposits having to be made up on more expensive money market funds to cope with the 19 per cent rise in advances.

Hugh Stephenson

Seeing ourselves as others see us

It is sometimes instructive to discuss familiar questions in an unfamiliar context. It would be naive to suppose that a single weekend in deepest Surrey at a seminar organized by the Franco British Council would provide instant answers to the questions which perplex us all. But it helps to be forced to explain to a group of highly intelligent and experienced non-Brits why through British eyes there are such insuperable *obstacles in the path of general agreement* between the various elements of British society on what needs to be done to produce industrial regeneration and a better life.

For when exposed to polite but Cartesian cross-examination, the *failure* of the British industrial and financial system to deliver collectively what each of the several parts would like to deliver individually becomes increasingly difficult to explain, let alone defend.

In the end, after such a weekend, one is of course left with more questions than answers. But even questions without answers have their constructive purpose. Here are some of those that were left running round this observer's mind at the end of a prolonged dialogue involving bankers, civil servants and industrialists from both the private and the public sector.

1. Why is it that, in a country crying out for better telephones and telecommunications or an improvement in its railway and motorway system, and where the private sector industries that would be involved are chronically short of orders and profits, the capital finance should not be forthcoming? The answer that a faster capital investment programme cannot be accommodated within a public sector borrowing requirement of £10,500m for 1981-2 does not seem terribly convincing in the presence of French capitalists who aver that the French system has found perfectly satisfactory ways of using private capital to produce an improved telephone system and a super-highway network.

2. How is that, under a Government such as Mrs Thatcher's, strongly devoted to finding a private sector solution to any problem, International Computers Limited should have ended up as the latest *canard boiteux*, or lame duck, to be brought under Sir Keith Joseph's wings at the Department of Industry, while in the French equivalent case the private sector found a long-term solution? Why is it that the major clearing banks, or BP and Shell, were not induced to see where their duty and long-term interest lay?

3. Still with ICL. If in due course its problems turn out to be transitory and it is sensible for a British company to fight for this corner of the computer and electronics market, will that not be an indication that financial institutions in the conventional market-place tend to take a two to three-year view of industrial decisions which require a five to ten-year view?

It may be said that it is unfair to expect institutions that got their fingers burnt when they bought the Government's previous 25 per cent holding of ICL in 1979 to put up more money now. But is not that very justification an admission that investment managers quite properly by their own lights are bound to look at their short-term performance?

If that is the case, ought there not to be more institutions which are able to take a longer term view? And, incidentally, if ICL has gone wrong since 1979, should not its institutional owners have been organized to ask the management about its responsibilities before now?

4. It is said that French banks are at a disadvantage over English banks in that they have to operate inside a system of Roman, rather than common, law. Thus their ability to innovate is restricted because all new practices have to be permitted by law, whereas under our system anyone can do anything that is not expressly *forbidden* by law. But why, in that case, have the English clearing banks been so much less flexible in adapting to the needs of their industrial clients?

Our financial establishment is prone to reply that there is no shortage of finance for viable projects. On being asked to define a viable project it usually replies that it is one to which it is prudent to lend.

Yet, if the object of the total game is an expanding economy with a higher level of net effective new investment, rather than secure bank profits, ought not the bankig system to adjust to industry rather more? One was left with *the distinct impression (which doubtless* the chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Banks will say is wholly unfounded) that the French deposit-taking banks have been over the years a good deal more entrepreneurial in their approach to their *industrial customers.*

Tax havens: the Revenue goes fishing

The Inland Revenue has just announced that the deadline for submissions on its consultative documents on tax havens and company residence has been put back by three months to the end of June. For this small mercy the interested parties — tax lawyers and accountants, fund management groups and companies with subsidiaries overseas—have offered thanks; but they are thanks so tempered by caution, reserve, suspicion and plain fright that they have been almost inaudible.

The interested parties may not like the notion that new legislation could be scrambled *through,* but what really gives them the cold shudders is the idea that there should be any new legislation at all; and the way in which the Inland Revenue has opened its campaign has not reassured them in the least.

For there is no doubt that these consultative documents, though blandly innocuous on first inspection, turn out to be very curious on closer acquaintance. It is not what they do say that makes them odd: it is what they do not say.

For example, what the document on tax havens says is that, following the abolition of exchange controls in October 1979, there is a problem over section 482 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. Section 482 is that part of the Act which prohibits companies, under pain of a stiff fine *and/or imprisonment for those* found guilty of transgression, from exporting their business in such a way as to gain themselves tax advantages.

The Inland Revenue's first line of defence against such iniquity is the requirement, in this section, that Treasury consent must be obtained for any change of company residence. Its second line of defence always used to be the exchange *control regulations, which made* it difficult for anyone to transfer money abroad for any purpose without alerting all and sudry.

The second line of defence has gone and the Inland Revenue is now asking whether *the first is "appropriate"; and,* if not, given that its repeal would "seriously increase the risk of loss to the Exchequer by tax avoidance", with what should it be replaced?

The Inland Revenue has come up with suggestions of its own on this score. In place of the blanket prohibition on transferring business abroad, except when it can be proved to the Treasury's satisfaction to be desirable, it suggests blanket taxation of that portion of the income and capital gains of companies resident in those countries with a "privileged tax system" which is attributable to United Kingdom residents—*unless the companies* can prove that the income comes from "genuine trading activity".

A "privileged tax system" is defined as one in which a country does not tax income and/or capital gains or taxes them at a rate substantially lower than that applicable in the United Kingdom. As for company residence, under the Inland Revenue suggestions *that would be redefined to* depend on day-to-day management rather than central control.

'The problem with the consultative documents is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise and so dependent on subjective judgment that it is not possible to say what will hurt and what will not'

The opposition to all this has been remarkably slow to surface—for reasons which will become obvious—but it un*doubtedly exists.* The suggestions are criticized, first, because they are thought to be unnecessary and, secondly, because they are thought to be counter-productive. Proponents of the first view point out that while the abolition of exchange controls has undoubtedly made corporate tax evasion easier, there is no proof that it has increased; and in any case coping with the consequences ought to be a matter of policing the existing rules more effectively

As to company residence, they say that the suggested changes are not likely to bump up United Kingdom tax revenue *at all. Any self-respecting* adviser to a company seeking to avoid tax, they say, would have made certain that neither its central control nor its day-to-day management was located in the United Kingdom; and the only companies likely to be caught by legislation along the lines of the Inland Revenue's suggestions are those that would fail on existing legislation anyway.

Proponents of the second view—that the suggested measures would be counter-productive—are much more reticent in their complaints, but the gist of them is that the Inland Revenue is taking a tin opener to a can of worms and *that the worms will disappear* at great speed as soon as their environment changes for the worse. The net result, they say, will be that the United Kingdom tax authorities, far from being the richer for the change, will see their revenue decline.

Hard evidence for this contention, however, is conspicuous by its absence and even concrete examples are difficult to come by. This is not necessarily because there are none. It is because the tax avoidance industry is largely of the opinion that the Inland Revenue's consultative documents, far from reflecting a serious and carefully thought out attempt to cope with the tax evasion problems caused by the abolition of exchange controls are in fact no more than bait. They think the Inland Revenue is on a fishing expedition.

Why? To begin with, it is because the problem is so loosely defined. The Inland Revenue "does not say explicitly what is bothering it", according to one of the interested parties. Another objects to the way in which "they hint darkly about situations that none of us can check".

Then the proposed solutions are so vague, too. "The Inland Revenue says that it will provide a let-out for the income of companies resident in tax havens, which arises from genuine trading activities", one accountant says. "But the value of that depends on *what sort* of let-out . . . it looks as though the Inland Revenue is just looking for information. If you write in on anything specific, they will come down on it."

The Inland Revenue takes a robust attitude to these fears and suspicions. "Every consultative *document is in some* manner a fishing expedition", it says, pointing out that the object of issuing them in the first place is to get people to complain about the things that are going to hurt.

The problem with these documents, though, is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise, and so dependent on subjective judgment on the Revenue's part, that it is not possible to say on the information so far available what is going to hurt and what is not. An industry reeling under the impact of the Ramsay decision earlier this month (W. F. Ramsay versus the Inland Revenue Commissioners in which the House of Lords ruled against a tax avoidance scheme because of its overall purpose, while granting that it could not be faulted on its individual parts) is in no mood to give hostages to fortune.

As one accountant prepared to put in a careful submission points out: "Where there is uncertainty, people tend to refrain from acting—and then *the country as a whole loses* out. The Inland Revenue has to stop and think the whole thing through much more thoroughly if it wants a sensible response."

Adrienne Gleeson

Why Sir Keith is exasperated by the engineers

Derek Harris

It was in January last year that Sir Monty Finniston presented to the Government the report of his committee of inquiry into the engineering profession and its relationship with manufacturing industry.

A key recommendation was that there should be a new watchdog body to bring professionals, educators and employers together to find ways of improving Britain's poor engineering performance.

Yet 15 months later the professional institutions are still bickering among themselves and arguing with the employers and the academics. So long has this gone on that Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, has been forced to call the institutions to a meeting today, for all the world like a weary headmaster dressing down the sixth form and telling them to pull their socks up.

Sir Keith has opted for a chartered body (to be called the Engineering Council) rather than the statutory one urged by the Finniston inquiry. That ought to have made it easier to gain agreement from the various professional institutions in engineering, whose present umbrella body is the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI).

It has not. The charter for the new council has gone through numerous drafts as the search for consensus has dragged wearily on.

Essentially, the institutions want to keep what they call self-regulation and what others more aptly have described as the privileges of an exclusive club. This is at the root of the resistance to change particularly by the smaller institutions, which in the most recent turn of events appear to have stymied joint attempt by the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF) and the four largest institutions in the disciplines of civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering to find a solution.

Sir Monty, who is urging on Sir Keith the statutory route out of this impasse, said last week: "The committee of inquiry was set up because of the worries over manufacturing industry and the nation's economic needs. The fact is that institutions have not shown themselves to be primarily concerned about manufacturing industry's problems, now so much more pressing, or about economic needs.

"Now this affair has been reduced to institutional wrangles it is a nonsense."

The combination of what one industrialist was heard to describe as the cunning and obduracy of the institutions has finally strained Sir Keith's patience. That is why the institutions are on the carpet today with a warning from Sir Keith that this is to be the final meeting.

The key sticking point is whether the charter should clearly set out that a chartered engineer must be a member of an institution (except where a "conscience" clause is invoked). Sir Keith's advisers are firmly opposed to this. But the smaller institutions are adamant on the point, mainly because they are worried about losing members and the subsription income they represent.

Some institution leaders are not so dogmatic. If, as expected by the new Council, the *institutions look after* the monitoring of standards and accreditation it means that a *professional engineer would at* some point have to be processed by the appropriate body even if he were not a member.

But whether such relaxed attitudes can lead to a compromise acceptable to all the institutions remains doubtful. At the meeting today are expected to be virtually all the 16 institution members of the Council of Engineering Institutions, with the CEI itself also represented *along with* the Fellowship of Engineering, the prestige body to which distinguished senior engineers belong. All will want their say and, if past performance is any guide, there will be clear disunity.

For the federal structure of the CEI, although improved, has always hobbled its decision making. Its reliance on financial support from its member *institutions* has been its other built-in weakness.

If today's meeting, and a day or two of cooling off, bring no solution, one of Sir Keith's option will be to abandon the whole affair. He said at the start that everything depended on securing a consensus.

The other option is to go ahead anyway with his chartered body, which would leave the CEI *running its own register* of engineers and dispensing the Chartered Engineer "C Eng" title, while the New council sets up a competing system bestowing a different title, probably that of "Regis*tered Engineer*".

That brings to mind Aneurin Bevan's remark (appropos trade unions) about "islands of anarchy in a sea of chaos".

If Sir Keith cannot bring himself to follow the statutory *road, his only hope is to appoint* the most influential names that he can recruit in order to create a powerful governing body for the new council. That, if the institutions stay outside, would not be easy.

Business Diary: Card votes and Social Democrats • Scotland, the brace

How do the clearing banks view the launching on Thursday of the new Social Democratic Party?

With unfeigned delight, it might be imagined, on at least three grounds.

One is that the left of the Labour Party keeps on making noises about nationalizing clearing banks. Secondly, the Tories have brought in a windfall tax on bank profits.

NatWest chairman Robin Leigh-Pemberton and Lloyds' Sir Jeremy Morse are now lobbying to see that it does not become a fiscal fixture like that eighteenth-century, one-off impost—Income Tax.

Thirdly, the party is a new customer. You can pay your subscription through a local branch of the Midland, for instance. You can also pay through the main domestic clearing bank credit cards, Access (Lloyds, Midland and NatWest) and Barclaycard (Barclays).

Barclaycard, whose average discount on transactions is 2.7 per cent, will not say whether the Social Democrats are getting above or below the average. An Access spokesman (average commission 3 per cent) said he did not know and implied that *if he did he would not tell me.*

Card commissions range between 1.75 and 5 per cent.

The Social Democrats are not available for comment until Thursday, if then.

Ladies first: Irene Hunter Forbes has become the first businesswoman to head an overseas trade mission for the Scottish Council. She is European area manager for Talley General Time of Strathleven and she heads a mission which left for Finland yesterday.

With her and the 21 businessmen in Helsinki is another woman, the mission manager, Mary Bell, who is with the Scottish Council't trade development department. Miss Bell is in turn the first woman, who was not a businesswoman, to head a Scottish Council overseas mission, for in May last year she both led and managed a visit to Egypt.

This is the fifth time Mrs Hunter Forbes has been to Finland.

It is also the 105th overseas drive by the Scottish Council's trade development department. The council, an independent self-body supported by business, the unions and local authorities, was set up 50 years ago at the height of the late, Great Slump.



Mary Bell.



Irene Hunter Forbes.

◉ Perkins Engines celebrates its 50th anniversary next year and as part of the celebrations wants to find the world's oldest working Perkins diesel engine to lodge in the company museum at Peterborough. This could be a Perkins Vixen or Fox, the first two models, 25 of which were made between 1932 and 1934, compared with annual production today of more than *500,000 of all types.*

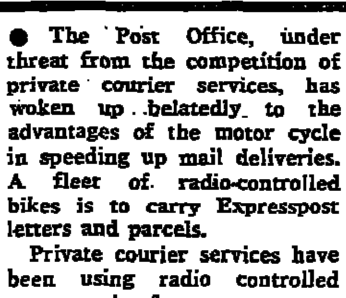
The person who successfully notifies Perkins of the engine's existence will receive £100 or the sterling equivalent and the owner a brand new engine. Personally, if I had such an engine and it was still working, I would hang on to it. Better the engine you know. . . .

◉ Among the merrymakers at the Ritz Casino in London on Thursday will be those invited to what appears to be a stag party for Sir Max Joseph.

The board of Grand Met, the hotels, food and brewing empire which the *70-year-old* Sir Max chairs, is treating the boss and a few of his selected friends to an evening which will mark the knighthood he received in the New Years' Honours list.

"The fact that it is an all-male evening is a matter of coincidence", according to one of the knight's staff. With *Grand Met* holding the management contract for the casino, however, the chaps will obviously be on their best behaviour.

Sir Max has appeared for meany years to be a likely candidate for a knighthood, but only recently did this unassuming man allow his name to go forward.



● The Post Office, under threat from the competition of private courier services, has woken up belatedly to the advantages of the motor cycle in speeding up mail deliveries. A fleet of radio-controlled bikes is to carry Expresspost letters and parcels.

Private courier services have been using radio controlled motor cycles for years to carry *parcels* and *packets* at high speed. But not the Post Office, where, according to a spokesman, they have been kept only for telegrams.

The arrival last year of Ron Dearing as chairman and the intention of Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph to liberalize private delivery services has changed the Royal Mail's corporate mind. Once the Telecommunications Bill, now through committee in the Commons, becomes law, private couriers freed from the postal monopoly, will be allowed to *carry* letters, as well as parcels, legally, provided that they charge at least £1 a go.

The first team of 20 Post Office despatch riders began revving up yesterday. Each is to receive three weeks' instruction —from a team which includes the motor cycle racing star Barry Sheene—before being let loose a month from now.



Today's annual convention of the Institute of Directors is remarkable not only because this is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the instute's Royal Charter but also because the day will not see the presentation of some award or other by the director-general, Walter Goldsmith.

There hardly seems to be a day of the year when the indefatigable Goldsmith is not handing out a gong to somebody, yet though an award is to be made today—a Mini Metro is to be raffled among those attending today's do at the Royal Albert Hall—the draw and the prize are to be handled by the Duke of Kent.

This rare example of reticence above and beyond the call of duty on Goldsmith's part, should I feel, be commemorated in some way.

My suggestion is that, after the fashion of the film industry's "Oscars", business awards in general should be known as "Walters," or, better still, "Wallies."

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Banks slip again, but industrials remain firm

Equities made a cautious start to the second leg of the account yesterday after last week's strong performance.

Dealers reported profit taking among second liners but leading industrials remained firm with small improvements on Friday's close. Nevertheless, turnover was minimal and the *FT* Index barely moved. After being 0.4 higher at 10 am, it reverted to unchanged at 2 pm and eventually closed 0.3 higher at 501.2.

Banks came in for another shakeout after Midland's figures on Friday and further comment on the Chancellor's imposition of a windfall profits tax. Sentiment was also affected by the threatened strike by clerical workers this week. **Midland** tumbled 15p to 308p, **National Westminster** 7p to 346p and **Lloyds** 6p to 315p.

Electricals were another flat spot after reports of the effects on contractors of spending cuts by British Telecom and gold shares retreated after a firm start as profit takers moved in.

The market appears to have discounted for the time being the civil servants' dispute and the worsening situation in Poland.

The exhaustion of the remaining supplies of tap Exchequer 12½ per cent 1990 at £15½ was the signal for Government securities to go into reverse. Earlier rises of around £¼ gave way to losses of up to £1 at one stage in longs as institutions decided to raise money for applications of the index-linked stock which open on Thursday.

By the close the falls in longs had been restricted to around £½ to £¾ while shorts drifted by £⅛ to £$\frac{3}{16}$.

Leading industrials spent a quiet session although there were several bright spots. Buyers came in for **Bowater**, up 6p at 219p, ahead of figures on April 9, but **Fisons** slipped 2p to 158p after a denial of a build-up of shares by Norsk Hydro. Elsewhere, **Dunlop** added 4p to 65p on further comment of a Far Eastern bid while **Glaxo** rose 2p to 286p, **Hawker Siddeley** 4p to 296p and **GKN** 2p to 140p.

One large seller of Barclays Bank shares sold at least 250,000 at around 388p on Friday night ahead of this week's threatened bank strike. The shares opened friendless yesterday at 378p before slipping another 2p to close at 376p.

But **ICI** fell 2p to 236p, **Tubes** 2p to 200p, **Turner & Newall** 2p to 82p and **Metal Box** 2p to 178p. **Lucas Industries**, reporting on Thursday, ended steady at 166p.

Shares of **Munton Brothers** made their market debut 4p above the placing of 22p before closing at 21½p or a 3½p premium.

Electrical shares were nervous after comment on Plessey and Standard Telephone and Cables now that British Telecom is cutting spending. **Plessey** plunged 12p to 313p along with **STC**, 13p lower at 484p, but **GEC** managed a 2p rise to 663p. **Racal** closed 1p higher at 362p while in a thin market **Farnell Electrical** advanced 8p to 392p. **Arlen Electrical** slipped 2p to 35p.

With profits almost doubled, **Horizon Travel** rebounded 15p to 225p lifting **Saga Holidays**, due to report on Thursday, 5p to 280p. **Beatson Clark** climbed 12p to 116p after better-than-expected full-year figures while improved interim profits and a free share handout benefited **Paterson Zochonis**, up 25p to 510p. Figures from **James Wilkes** after hours saw the price harden 4p to 78p but insurance broker **Willis Faber** contracted by 4p to 296p on the back of its own trading statement which was in line with most expectations.

As dealers had little else to occupy them elsewhere in the market several speculators turned their attention on companies reporting later in the week. **Brent Chemicals**, reporting today, rose 3p to 152p and **Smith & Nephew** was 2p up at 107p. **Arthur Bell** rose 6p to 166p and **Cliffords Dairies** was 7p higher at 89p. Both report tomorrow.

On the bid front, **Royal Bank of Scotland** eased 2p to 130p awaiting further developments. Bidder **Standard & Chartered** was unchanged at 465p.

Buyers are prepared to pay 172p for **Savoy "A"** shares. The hotel's merchant banker Baring Bros said yesterday that it had sold 100,000 shares on Friday for discretionary clients. The share alternative of the offer values Savoy "A" shares at 176.4p.

In the meantime, reports that one of the former dissident shareholders in **Milford Docks** was building up a large stake saw the shares jump 8p to 136p while in mines **Paringa** expanded 10p to 64p after announcing that it was in bid talks with **Hampton Gold**, unchanged at 225p.

Speculative attention lifted **J. Billam** 13p to 101p, **Hazlewood Foods** 10p to 195p, **Associated Fisheries** 6p to 55p, **Websters Group** 5p to 38p and **Robert Lowe** 5p to 41p but profit taking left **Geers Gross** 7p lower at 114p and **Abercom Group** down 10p at 136p.

Builders remained in buoyant mood with institutional support pushing prices sharply higher. Favourable comment lifted **Bryant Holdings** 4p to 80p, **Wm Leech** 9p to 106p and **Hepworth Ceramic** 3½p to 120½p.

J. Jarvis rose 2p to 198p as Bellway increased its stake to 7.65 per cent with selective buying helping **Wilson Connelly** 27p to 245p and **Sheffield Brick** 6p to 43p.

British Aerospace shares have held steady at 178p since their market debut last month. But brokers believe that most of the shares have now found their way into safe hands ahead of registration day on April 5, after which they will no longer be dealt on a cash-only basis. Now leading brokers are predicting the shares will touch 200p shortly after Easter.

Equity turnover on March 20 was £168.321m (21,054 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, included GEC, Plessey, STC, ICI, Royal Insurance, RTZ, Ultramar and BICC.

Traded options: Dealers reported a quiet day with only 782 contracts recorded of which Cons Gold accounted for 221.

Traditional options dealt for the new dates with calls in Conex at 8p, Premier at 9½p, Wm Press at 3½p and Burmah at 16p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anvil Petroleum (I)	0.19(0.28)	0.17(0.02)	0.2(0.1‡)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Geo Armitage (F)	9.6(6.2)	0.5(1.25)	11.16(56.05)	5.0(—)	—	7.5(7.5)
Beatson Clark (F)	25.5(22.4)	1.25(1.7)	19.2(34.1)	5.0(5.4)	1/5	7.0(8.4)
C. H. Beazer (I)	12.9(11.6)	1.6(1.57)	—(—)	2.4(2.2)	18/5	—(6.2)
Cattle's Holdings (F)	53†(64)	0.25(0.97)	—(—)	0.2(1.1)	—	—(—)
Horizon (F)	7.4(3.8)	72.6(50.2)	18.77(10.23)	2.8(1.8)	—	3.67(2.45)
Lambert Howarth (F)	16.6(15.02)	0.42(0.72)	16.1(22.1)	2.91(—)	12/5	4.06(4.06)
Patersn Zochonis (I)	122(105)	12.2(8.93)	34.98(24.98)	4.0(3.6)	8/5	4.0(10.5)
James Wilkes (F)	11.8(10.6)	0.38(0.28)	4.6(7.2)	2.62(—)	29/5	4.12(4.12)
Willis Faber (F)	54.5*(47.9*)	19.4(17.2)	23.9(20.3)	8.2(7.5)	14/5	12(11)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Income. † = Nine months (year). ‡ = Loss.

Hampton Gold plans full bid for Paringa Mining

By Philip Robinson

Mineral resources group Hampton Gold Mining Areas, which last November raised £5.6m with a rights issue, said yesterday it had approached Australian group Paringa Mining & Exploration with a view to launching a full takeover bid.

For the last year Hampton has held 14.99 per cent of Paringa and had already secured a further 5 per cent before making the formal approach. Hampton bought the stake at 60p a share from Aberfoyle, an Australian minerals group which has a 90 per cent interest in the Tasmanian Que River silver, lead and zinc mine where Paringa holds the remaining 10 per cent. The mine is due to start production about now.

The share sale leaves Aberfoyle with a 4.9 per cent holding. It has pledged to accept any general offer that Hampton might make. In addition to the Que River joint venture, Paringa has a 21.25 per cent interest in Yambarra joint venture, a diamond mine next to the Ashton mining operation.

Hampton says in its statement that any offer that may follow would take into account the 60p a share paid for increasing its stake. Any takeover would need the permission of the Australian authorities. A general offer at 60p a share would value Paringa at £6.5m. In London, Paringa shares climbed 10p to 64p while the Hampton price was unchanged at 225p.

Hampton's managing dire[ctor,] Mr George Livingstone-L[ear]mouth, said: "We have kn[own] some of the Paringa boar[d on] a friendly basis for some t[ime]. We approached them on [that] basis and they have al[so] reciprocated. Talks are g[oing] on in Sidney and with the [Lon]don representatives this we[ek]."

The only other substa[ntial] shareholder of Paringa is Mercantile Investment T[rust] with a holding of about 6 [per] cent. Mr Livingstone-Learm[outh] said: "We have not conta[cted] them yet".

Hampton is 29.9 per [cent] owned by Mr Graham F[ergu]son Lacey's NCC Energy gr[oup] which has announced th[at it] has been approached by American group UNC [Re]sources Inc.

Avana near victory in bid for Robertson

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Avana Group, the Cardiff-based foods group headed by Sir Julian Hodge, is within a whisker of winning control of Robertson Foods with its bitterly contested £19m bid. Avana disclosed yesterday that shareholders owning 48.01 per cent of Robertson had accepted its terms by the first closing date last Friday.

Avana, together with others in concert, already has 20,000 shares equal to 0.17 per cent of the Robertson equity. The offer has now been extended until April 10.

The Commercial Bank of Wales, advising Avana, said it was pleased with the result, particularly since Robertson's directors, together with others controlling 29.1 per cent of the shares, had rejected the terms. It said that Northern Foods, which owns 4.6 per cent of Robertson, had accepted as had some sizable institutional holdings and the Avana side was confident that the bid would succeed.

A spokesman for Hill Samuel, merchant bankers to Robertson, conceded that Avana did not have far to go but said that the terms of the offer were still unacceptable.

Avana launched its unwelcome bid for the "Golly" jams group last month, offering three of its own shares for every four Robertson shares. With Avana at 218p yesterday the share-exchange, which is not underwritten with cash, values each Robertson share at 163½p.



Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

The bid was immediately and vigorously rejected by Robertson, which has been reorganizing its jam-making business and saw the bid as opportunistic.

Avana, a leading supplier to Marks & Spencer, raised profits from £1m to £4.1m pretax between 1976 and 1980, and has forecast £5.4m profit in the year to end-March. In contrast Robertson's pretax profits have hovered between £2m and £2.7m in the last six years and for the year to end March the group is forecasting a £100,000 drop to £2.4m.

C. H. Beaze[r] pays more for half yea[r]

Half-time pretax profits [of] property, building and [con]struction group C. H. Be[azer] (Holdings) barely change[d in] the six months to the en[d of] December, at £1.6m. Bu[t the] board says that after strip[ping] out profits on the disposa[l of] assets and investments [of] £393,000—half that for [the] comparable period last [year] trading profits increased [by] 38 per cent. Group turn[over] went up 11 per cent to £[...]

The group has lifted [the] gross interim dividend [...] cent to 3.428p and says [it] would hope to maintai[n] "reasonable progression [in] dividends".

James Austin Steel acquisition

James Austin Steel Hold[ings] has acquired the capital [of] West Valley Steels for £350[...] cash, representing the valu[e of] the net tangible assets b[eing] acquired.

West Valley carries on [the] business of manufacturing[,] dealing in carbon, alloy, s[tain]less and tool steels from [...] purpose-built premises in S[heffield].

Profits before tax for [...] were £63,000 against £198,0[00].

Kwik-Fit expands in Europe

Kwik-Fit (Tyres and [Ex]hausts) Holdings has excha[nged] contracts for the purchase [of] the outstanding 30 per cen[t of] its European subsidiary. It [has] also acquired Uitlaatser[vice] Nederland BV, a major supp[lier] of exhausts to the Europ[ean] subsidiary. The vendors [have] entered into long-term [per]formance contracts.

Banque Nationale de Paris buoyant

In his first statement [as] chairman of Banque Natio[nale] de Paris, Lord Hunt of [Tan]worth reports another rec[ord] year for the bank. Total as[sets] substantially exceeded £1,0[...] for the first time and all [the] bank's main activities increa[sed] in volume.

Shareholders' funds increa[sed] from £39.4m to £59.1m. Inc[lud]ing the dividend from its a[sso]ciated bank, United Bank [for] Africa, pretax profits rose fr[om] £5.7m to £7.4m. Profits after [tax] went up from £5.1m to £6.7m.

Anvil Petroleum's half-time jump

Aided by lower costs [and] higher profits from associa[tes,] Anvil Petroleum (forme[rly] Attock Petroleum) managed [to] achieve a pretax profit [of] £175,000 in the six months [to] December 31, 1980. This co[m]pares with a profit of [...] £20,000 for the similar half-y[ear] last time and one of [...] £22,000 for the whole of 1979.

Savory's annual on building

Brokers Savory Miln have issued their thirteenth annual Building Book. An accompanying bulletin says that they believe that the current market strength of the building sector is premature.

They say that a period of sector weakness may soon be upon us as the main results season reveals "the awful truth about the second half of 1980".

Late upturn at Cattle's Holdings

By Peter Wainwright

Cattle's Holdings, the Hull-based consumer finance and insurance broking group, is recovering rapidly from the recession.

The group has changed its financial year end from March 31 to December 31 and turnover in the nine months to December was £53m, or almost £71m on an annual basis, against £64m in the year to March 1980. Interest charges of £2.67m for the nine months were nearly as heavy as in the full year to March, but transfers to deferred revenue fell from £1.2m to £437,000. So pretax profits fell from £974,000 to £235,000, or to £312,000 on a yearly basis.

The figures cloak pretax profits of as much as £520,000 in the three months to last December. In the six months to September 30, Cattle's made pretax losses of £285,000.

Best of all, Mr Roy Waudby, chairman, and his colleagues are recommending a final dividend of 2 per cent for the nine months. There was no interim dividend.

Lower interest rates and less onerous provisions for doubtful debts indicate a potential cost saving of more than £1m.

The group adds: "There will still be scope for further substantial improvement on this budgeted saving."

Briefly

S. Casket (Holdings) has acquired Reading Mail Order Company for cash and shares. At January 31 RMO had net tangible assets of about £170,000 and made profits before tax for the ten months ended at that date of about £35,000.

Lynton Holdings has completed purchase of the outstanding 50 per cent shareholding in Jaxglen, the original 50 per cent holding having been included in the Summerbridge Group acquired by Lynton in January. Consideration satisfied by issue of 48,500 shares.

Yorkshire Fine Woollen Spinners: The recent rights issue of 629,000 11 per cent cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares accepted as to 498,000 shares (79.2 per cent).

Thos W. Ward: Holders of £2.37m nominal of the 7½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1997/2002 have exercised their right to convert into 2.028m ordinary shares. £2.32m nominal of the stock remains outstanding.

James Wilkes: Dividend held at 5.88p gross for 1980. Turnover £11.84m (£10.67m). Profit £0.38m (£0.28m). EPS 4.6p (7.2p). CCA loss after tax attributable, £125,000 after extraordinary credit £74,000.

Winterbottom Energy Trust: Nav per share at close of business on March 20 was 366p after deduction of prior charges at par and 379p after deduction of prior charges at market value.

David Dixon: Offer by David Dixon and Son Holdings for David Dixon and Son (Leeds) 3.85 per cent preference shares has been extended to April 10. Acceptances received in respect of 117,500 preference shares which with 8,000 already held makes 76.3 per cent.

Merger cleared: Proposed merger between Garner Scotblair and Booth (International Holdings) is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Lambert Howarth Group: Dividend held at 5.8p gross for 1980. Turnover £16.59m (£15.02m). Pretax profit £414,000 (£724,000). Eps 16.1p (22.1p). Cca profit attributable before extraordinary items £251,000.

Rustenburg higher

While reporting net operating profits up by R1.2m to R128m (£71.1m) in its first half to the end of February, Rustenburg, the leading South African platinum producer, says that second half profits will be lower.

Setback at Beatson Clark less severe than expected

By Our Financial Staff

Beatson Clark, the glass container manufacturer, recovered from its sharp downturn at the interim stage to record a 28 per cent fall in profits by the year end. At the interim stage profits were down by two-thirds.

With turnover up by 14 per cent from £22.4m to £25.5m, pretax profits came out at £1.2m against £1.7m in 1979, which was better than expected.

The group, which manufactures containers for pharmaceutical packaging as its main business, found exports a troubled market because of the strong pound and increased overseas competition. Exports and overseas sales increased slightly from £6m to £7.3m while home sales suffered even more, rising by 11 per cent from £16.4m to £18.2m in the 12 months to December 31 because of the increased use of alternative packaging such as blister packs and foil.

The results also include a first time contribution from the group's Australian subsidiary taken over in 1979. The final dividend has been cut from 7.7p gross to 7.1p, which gives a total of 10p against the previous year's 12p.

Interest charges fell by a third from £145,000 to £99,000. After the announcement the shares gained 12p to 116p, giving a yield of 8.6 per cent.

De Beers cuts offerings

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

De Beers has again sharply cut the number of diamonds it is offering to merchants at its "sight" or sale. Some reports put the reduction at as much as 65 per cent.

At the January sight the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by De Beers, reduced offerings by about 20 per cent.

The latest squeeze on diamond sales is seen as evidence that De Beers is fighting hard to maintain diamond prices.

Stocks are still high in the cutting centres such as Antwerp and Tel Aviv, and retail jewelry sales remain depressed, despite a good Christmas in America. Part of the De Beers strategy, used before, is to bring down stocks before allowing dealers to buy more stones.

Hecla Mines in $165m bid

By Our Financial Staff

International

America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a $165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

The offer represents a 46 per cent premium to the Day price prevailing last Thursday, and 85 per cent over the price on February 26, the day before Hecla announced it had bought a 5.7 per cent stake in Day.

Most of Hecla's mining properties are in Idaho and Arizona. Part of the operation is a share in the Sunshine mine operated by Sunshine Mining. In 1980 Hecla had net earnings of $55m (£24.5m) on revenues of $78.7m.

Hecla also is an equal partner with Day in an Idaho silver mine, Hunter Ranch. Day opened a small copper mine in Nevada last year, when the company made net earnings of $10.3m from revenues of $36.4m.

Sunshine's new venture with Metallgesellschaft is to develop the Burgin mine, a silver, lead and zinc property in Utah. Sunshine claims to own the biggest single silver mine in America.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of [illegible]

Business appointments

Delta chief executive

Mr Geoffrey Wilson will become chief executive of **Delta Group** on March 30. Lord Caldecote continues as executive chairman.

Mr David Mills, Mr Edward Sydenham and Mr John Yates have joined the board of P. Wigham-Richardson & Co.

Mr John Reeves, managing director of Tunnel Tyres of Birkenhead, has been elected president of the **National Tyre Distributors Association** for 1981-82. Mr Gordon Bain is to be vice-president.

Mr Jim Hallington has joined **AKG Acoustics** as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor and Mr Graham Renshaw-Smith have been appointed to the board of **Raine Engineering Industries.**

Mr Knut Sigurd Wilberg is to become managing director (United Kingdom) of **Tuff-Kote Dinol.**

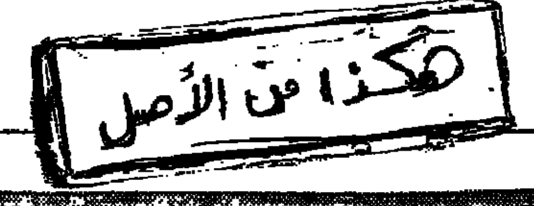
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of **Multitone Electric Company** as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of **Wyvern Television.** Also appointed to the board is Mr K. D. B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of **Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simulation Inc.** Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simulation for some years and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of **Nurdin & Peacock** from April 1, having shared the role jointly with Mr Tom Grimwood since 1978. Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been made chairman of **Ones-Faulkners.** Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.


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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars were steady yesterday; cathodes idle.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £820-21.00 a metric ton; three months, £843-44.00. Sales, 6,750. Cash cathodes, £813-14.00; three months, £831-32.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cashwire bars, £819-20.00; three months, £843-45.00. Settlement, £820.00. Sales, 31,9[illegible] tons. Cash cathodes, £813-14.00; three months, £831-31.50. Settlement, £814.00. Sales, 250 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady; high-grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,090-95 a tonne; three months, £6,180-85. Sales, 1,010 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,090-95; three months, £6,180-85. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,095-6,100; three months, £6,170-80. Settlement, £6,100. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works fell by 15 cents to 30.42 ringgit per kilo yesterday.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £321.50-22.00 a tonne; three months £321.50-22.00 per tonne; three months, three months, £329-29.50. Sales, 3,775 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £321-21.50; three months, £328-28.50. Settlement, £321.50. Sales, 3,700 tonnes.

ZINC closed easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £356-58.00 a tonne; three months, £356-58.00 per tonne; three months, £346-47.00. Sales, 3,250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £539-40.00; three months, £548.50-49.00. Settlement, £540.00. Sales, 3,850 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £235.20 ($529.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 592.90p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,331.90); three months, 610.60p (1,377.00c); six months, 629.90p (1,426.30c); one year, 666.90p (1,527.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 590-91.0p; three months, 606-7.0p. Sales, 25 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 593-94.0p; three months, 609.5-10.0p. Settlement, 594.0p. Sales, 40 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £641.50-45.00 per tonne; three months, £651-52.00. Sales, 1,175 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £646-48.00; three months, £670-75.00. Settlement, £648.00. Sales, 4,550 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,820-30 per tonne; three months, £2,810-20. Sales, 111 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,830-35; three months, £2,815-20. Settlement, £2,835. Sales, 108 tonnes.

RUBBER closed uncertain, after being easier (pence per kilo): April, 54.30-55.00; May, 55.00-56.40; April-June, 56.10-56.50; July-Sept, 60.40-60.60; Oct-Dec, 63.40-63.50; Jan-March, 66.30-66.40; April-June, 69.10-69.20; July-Sept, 71.90-72.10; Oct-Dec, 74.50-75.00. Sales, Nine lots at five tonnes each and 512 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier (All pence per kilo). Spot: 51.00-55.00. Cif's: April, 58.50-59.25; May, 59.00-59.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 1,026-1,028; May, 1,035-1,054; July, 1,036-1,037; Sept, 1,055-1,060; Nov, 1,065-1,070; Jan, 1,070-1,075; March, 1,060-1,065. Sales, 5,620 lots, including 10 options.

ARABIC (officials at 16.45): April, 170.00-147.00; June, 155.00-148.00; Aug, 157.00-147.00; Oct, 157.00-147.00; Dec, 175.00-147.00; Feb, 175.00-147.00; April, 155.00-147.00. Sales, nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—March, 870-85; May, 910-11; July, 965-67; Sept, 981-82; Dec, 1,005-07; March, 1,028-29; May, 1,044-45. Sales, 2,242 lots, including six options.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5.00 higher at £245; the "whites" price was £5.00 higher at £275. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 244.80-245.00; Aug, 239.75-240.00; Oct, 234.00-234.50; Jan, 219.50-220.50; March, 218.00-219.00; May, 217.00-219.00; Aug, 217.00-219.00. Sales, 5,753 lots. Closing tone, barely steady. ISA prices (March 20): daily, 22.51c; 15-day average, 21.70c.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet).—March, 337-39; May, 350-55; Aug, 356-70; Oct, 370-77; Dec, 375-77; Jan, 376-81; March, 380-85; May, 380-85; Aug, 383-90. Sales, 27 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent, unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent, March-April, £102; May, £101.25 transhipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: April, £116.25 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—US.—French: March-April, £133.50 trans-shipment east coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £87.00.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April, £104; May, £105 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was easier. March expired; May, £99.55; Sept, £93.50; Nov, £97.40; Jan, £101.15. Sales: 158 lots. **WHEAT** was easier. March, expired; May, £112.70; July, £116.00; Sept, £99.10; Nov, £102.60; Jan, £106.55. Sales: 123 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£115.00	£110.00	£100.00
E. Midlands	£112.50	£110.80	£97.50
N. East	—	—	£99.00
Scotland	—	—	£93.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 23.—**GB:** Cattle, 89.90p per kg lw (+0.65). **UK:** Sheep, 179.07p per kg est dcw (+6.85). **GB:** Pigs, 71.58p per kg lw (+0.46). **England and Wales:** Cattle numbers up 3.3 per cent, average price, 90.21p (+0.64). Sheep numbers up 1.7 per cent, average price, 184.02p (+9.55). Pig numbers down 5.1 per cent, average price, 71.61p (+0.46). **Scotland:** Cattle numbers up 13.2 per cent, average price, 88.62p (+0.88). Sheep numbers up 16.5 per cent, average price, 169.26p (+2.97). Pig numbers up 0.5 per cent, average price, 69.10p (+0.94).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £55.10; November, £57.70; February, £66.50. Sales: 209 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

LONDON TEA.—Demand was generally good at this week's London Tea Auction, trade sources said yesterday. Ceylon and South Indian were particularly in good demand, with quality grades fetching good prices.

There were 50,014 packages on offer.—Reuter.

Cocoa group drafts buffer stock rules

An International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) working group yesterday began a two-day meeting in London to draft rules for operating a buffer stock under the new International Cocoa Agreement, ICCO executive director Mr Kwesi Hackman told Reuters.

The group, chaired by Mr Hackman will try to agree on incorporating any new ideas raised at the meeting into the ICCO Secretariat's existing draft buffer stock rules.

Eight cocoa experts mostly involved in buying or selling cocoa and representing producing and consuming countries, were invited to attend.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): **Copper** fell 1,500 to 118,475; **Tin** rose 20 to 6,045; **Lead** fell 2,875 to 53,050; **Zinc** fell 1,625 to 88,825; **Aluminium** fell 125 to 45,350; **Nickel** fell 306 to 3,696; **Silver** fell 160,000 to 24.01m.

Geo Armitage down

Turnover of George Armitage and Sons for 1980 rose from £6.2m to £9.6m but pretax profits fell from £1.25m to £504,000. Earnings a share were 11.16p against 56p The dividend was held at 1.07p gross.

Discount market

Industrial action by civil servants was affecting the flow of Government Revenue for the first time yesterday. This made for some confusion in the market place, especially since the big banks and others that operate there not only had to take this situation into account, but also had to try to allow for what may be the consequences of the 24-hour stoppage in Lloyds Computer Centre.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar maintained a firm position throughout yesterday and often closed at best levels against other major currencies.

Sterling, which encountered some light selling initially, soon attracted buyers at the lower levels. The trading range was $2.2350-$2.2550. At the close, the pound recorded a 150-point fall at $2.2495, compared with $2.2655 overnight. Against many Continental currencies, sterling made useful gains, with its trade-weighted index recovering to 100.1—only 0.1 point down on balance—after dipping to 99.6 at the opening.

Dealers said the strength of the dollar stemmed from the determination by the "Federal" to prevent any further decline in United States interest rates. The United States authorities were reported to be actively taking liquidity out of the market during the afternoon.

The decision to devalue the lira by 6 per cent in the EMS made little impact—the move had been widely expected. Against the dollar, the Italian currency weakened to 1,040.00





Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 23	Market rates (close) March 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2360-2540	$2.2490-2500	0.27-0.37c disc	1.07-1.17c disc
Montreal	$2.6400-6630	$2.6595-6605	1.15-1.25c disc	2.60-2.75c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-22fl	5.19¾-20¾fl	1½-½c prem	3¼-2¼c prem
Brussels	76.70-77.20f	77.00-10f	6-16c disc	22-32c disc
Copenhagen	14.74-79k	14.76½-77½k	115-275ore disc	625-805ore disc
Dublin	1.2820-2920p	1.2870-2880p	8-24p disc	47-65p disc
Frankfurt	4.67-71m	4.69¾-70¾m	¾pf prem-¼pf disc	1¼-¼pf prem
Lisbon	126.25-127.50e	126.95-127.15e	10c prem-70c disc	par-175c disc
Madrid	190.50-191.30p	190.70-90p	45-100c disc	170-240c disc
Milan	2305-50lr	2341-43lr	13¾-16¾lr disc	41½-44½lr disc
Oslo	12.04-10k	12.08¾-09¾k	145-100ore prem	315-185ore prem
Paris	11.03-08f	11.06½-07½f	1¼-¾c prem	¾c prem-¼c disc
Stockholm	10.27-31k	10.29¾-30¾k	375-455ore disc	1105-1205ore disc
Tokyo	467-73y	465½-69½y	1.80-1.25y prem	3.65-2.95y prem
Vienna	33.10-30sch	33.25-30sch	6-2gro prem	15gro prem-par
Zurich	4.25½-28½f	4.26½-27½f	2½-1½c prem	5¾-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 to 100.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9090-1.9240
Bahrein	0.8440-0.8470
Finland	9.03-9.07
Greece	113.25-115.25
Hongkong	11.7860-11.8260
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6125-0.6165
Malaysia	5.0635-5.0955
Mexico	52.25-53.75
New Zealand	2.4175-2.4375
Saudi Arabia	7.5065-7.5365
Singapore	4.67-4.70
South Africa	1.7710-1.7560

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.1	−26.5
US dollar	99.3	−4.8
Canadian dollar	85.9	−17.4
Schilling	116.9	+22.7
Belgian franc	108.1	+9.6
Danish kroner	90.2	−10.1
Deutsche mark	121.5	+40.7
Swiss franc	136.1	+76.3
Guilder	113.0	+16.1
French franc	87.4	−9.1
Lira	59.7	−55.1
Yen	145.2	+41.2

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7440-1.7460
+ Canada	1.1822-1.1825
Netherlands	2.3090-2.3110
Belgium	34.23-34.25
Denmark	6.5650-6.5700
West Germany	2.0867-2.0877
Portugal	56.45-56.60
Spain	84.85-84.90
Italy	1040-1042
Norway	5.3650-5.3700
France	4.9180-4.9200
Sweden	4.5760-4.5750
Japan	208.40-208.60
Austria	14.7825-14.7925
Switzerland	1.8970-1.8990

* Ireland quoted in US currency
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8455-0.8456

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.5899	+1.93	+1.94	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.97163	+0.66	+0.67	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53731	−0.30	−0.29	1.135
French franc	5.99526	5.97599	−0.32	−0.31	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80663	−0.23	−0.22	1.512
Irish punt	0.685145	0.694222	+1.32	+1.33	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1265.32	+0.19	+0.20	4.08

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13-14; seven days, 13⅝-13⅞; one month, 12¹¹⁄₁₆-13⅜; three months, 14⅟₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆; six months, 14½-14¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $535.75 (an ounce); pm. $526.00 close, $532.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $543-546 (£241.25-242.75).
Sovereigns (new): $132-134 (£58.5-59.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 12 Low 12
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅞	2 months	11½
3 months	11⅝	3 months	11½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	12½
3 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆-11⅝	4 months	12¼
4 months	11⅝-11½	6 months	12
6 months	11¹¹⁄₃₂-11⁷⁄₃₂		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅝-13⅛	7 months	12½-12¼
2 months	13½-13¼	8 months	12½-12¼
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	12¾-12⅜
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12⅝-12⅜
5 months	12⅝-12⅜	11 months	12⅝-12⅜
6 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12⅝-12⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅞-12½	6 months	12¾-12½
3 months	12¹⁹⁄₃₂-12¹⁵⁄₃₂	12 months	12-11¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
7 days	12⅞	6 months	12⅜
1 month	12⅞	1 year	12¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12½-12¼ Close 12⅛

1 week	12½-12⅜	6 months	12⅝-12¼
1 month	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆	9 months	12¼-12⅛
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	12¼-12⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅛ 6 months 12⅞

Finance House Base Rate 14%

Wall Street

New York, March 23.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher. The index rose 0.92 to 78.01 and the average price per share 42 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.43 to 1,004.23, its best level since January 6, which in turn was the highest since September 27, 1976, when it closed at 1,013.13. Advances led declines 976 to 618 as turnover eased to 57,880,000 shares from 61,980,000 Friday.

Volume leader Texaco climbed 1-3/8 to 37-1/4. It will buy back up to five million of its shares on the open market. Last week Texaco lost 2-3/8 in heavy trading. Superior oil jumped 12-1/4 to 229.

Among the actives, Exxon rose 1-7/8 to 70-3/4, Atlantic Richfield 1-1/2 to 53-1/4, Standard oil of California 1-1/2 to 41-1/2. Mobil 2-3/4 to 67-1/4 and Phillips Petroleum 1-3/8 to 49-1/4. A block of 400,000 Phillips moved at 49. AP

Sears Roebuck climbed ⅜ to 18 in active trading. Consumer goods issues were mostly higher. Walt Disney productions rose 1½ to 60⅞, Avon Products ⅜ to 39⅛, Coca-Cola ⅜ to 37⅞ and McDonald's ⅞ to 61⅞.

Pharmaceuticals were strong. Johnson and Johnson gained ¾ to 104½, Merck 2⅞ to 88⅞, Bristol-Myers 1½ to 58 and SmithKline 1⅞ to 78⅞.

General Motors added 1⅞ to 55⅞ and Ford Motor ⅛ to 25⅛, while Chrysler ended unchanged at 7⅞.

	Mar 23	Mar 20
Allied Chem	54⅞	53⅞
Allied Stores	23	23
Allis Chalmers	30⅞	30⅞
Alcoa	36	35⅞
Amax Inc	57	56⅞
Amerada Hess	38⅞	35
Am Airlines	14⅞	14⅞
Am Brands	71	71⅞
Am Broadcast	31⅞	30⅞
Am Can	34⅞	33½
Am Cyanamid	30⅞	29⅞
Am Elec Power	16⅞	17
Am Home	34⅞	33½
Am Motors	4⅞	4⅞
Am Nat Res	43	42⅞
Am Standard	36⅞	37
Am Telephone	51⅞	52⅞
AMF Inc	25½	24⅞
Armco Steel	40⅞	40
Asarco	43⅞	45
Ashland Oil	40⅞	41⅞
Atlantic Richfield	53⅞	51⅞
Avco	27⅞	27½
Avon Products	39⅞	38⅞
Bankers Tst NY	31½	31½
Bank of America	27⅞	27⅞
Bank of NY	38	38⅞
Beatrice Foods	20⅞	20⅞
Bendix	61½	62⅞
Bethlehem Steel	30⅞	30⅞
Boeing	35⅞	34⅞
Boise Cascade	43⅞	44⅞
Borden	28⅞	27½
Borg Warner	45⅞	43
Bristol Myers	58	56½
BP	34⅞	38⅞
Burlington Ind	20⅞	20⅞
Burlington Nthn	64⅞	63⅞
Burroughs	53⅞	52⅞
Campbell Soup	32½	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	40⅞	39⅞
Caterpillar	66½	66⅞
Celanese	68	67⅞
Central Soya	15⅞	15⅞
Chase Manhat	46⅞	46⅞
Chem Bank NY	52⅞	53⅞
Chrysler	7⅞	7⅞
Citicorp	25	24⅞
Cities Service	43⅞	42⅞
Clark Equip	36½	36⅞
Coca Cola	37⅞	37⅞
Colgate	17⅞	17⅞
CBS	56½	56½
Columbia Gas	36⅞	37⅞
Combustion Eng	42⅞	42
Comwlth Edison	18⅞	18⅞
Conoco	54½	52⅞
Cons Edison	26½	26⅞
Cons Foods	23⅞	23½
Cons Power	17⅞	17⅞
Continental Grp	37⅞	37⅞
Control Data	68½	67⅞
Corning Glass	67	65⅞
CPC Intnl	69⅞	69⅞
Crane	43⅞	43⅞
Crocker Int	39½	39⅞
Crown Zeller	49⅞	48½
Dart & Kraft	45	48⅞
Deere	45	45
Delta Air	72⅞	73½
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	60⅞	59⅞
Dow Chemical	37⅞	37⅞
Dresser Ind	46⅞	45⅞
Duke Power	17½	17⅞
Du Pont	49⅞	49⅞
Eastern Air	9⅞	9⅞
Eastman Kodak	82⅞	82
Eaton Corp	35	35⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	24	24⅞
Equitable Life	10⅞	11
Esmark	63	61⅞
Evans P D	22⅞	22⅞
Exxon Corp	70⅞	68⅞
Fed Dept Stores	38⅞	37⅞
Firestone	13	13⅞
Fst Chicago	16⅞	16⅞
Fst Nat Boston	39½	39⅞

	Mar 23	Mar 20
Fst Penn Corp	5	4⅞
Ford	25⅞	24⅞
GAF Corp	12⅞	12⅞
Gen Dynamics	35⅞	35⅞
Gen Electric	67	65½
Gen Foods	32⅞	33
Gen Mills	34⅞	35
Gen Motors	55½	53⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	26⅞	27⅞
Gen Tire	23⅞	23⅞
Genesco	7⅞	7⅞
Georgia Pacific	31⅞	32⅞
Getty Oil	74⅞	73
Gillette	30½	30
Goodrich	27⅞	27⅞
Goodyear	20⅞	19½
Gould Inc	27	27⅞
Grace	51⅞	49⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	17⅞	17⅞
Grumman Corp	27⅞	26⅞
Gulf Oil	34⅞	33⅞
Gulf & West	16⅞	16⅞
Heinz H. J.	57⅞	56⅞
Hercules	25⅞	21⅞
Honeywell	104½	103⅞
IC Inds	31⅞	31⅞
Ingersoll	73½	73
Inland Steel	34⅞	34⅞
IBM	63	65
Int Harvester	20	19⅞
INCO	22⅞	21⅞
Int Paper	49⅞	50
Int Tel Tel	32⅞	32⅞
Irving Bank	47⅞	47½
Jewel Co	40	39½
Jim Walter	29½	27
Johns-Manville	23½	22⅞
Johnson & John	104½	103⅞
Kaiser Alumin	24½	24½
Kennecott	55⅞	54⅞
Kerr McGee	77⅞	76⅞
Kimberly Clark	64½	63⅞
K Mart	18⅞	19⅞
Kroger	28⅞	29⅞
L.T.V. Corp	23⅞	22⅞
Litton	70⅞	69⅞
Lockheed	29⅞	28⅞
Lucky Stores	16⅞	16⅞
Manuf Hanover	34⅞	31⅞
Mapco	29⅞	28⅞
Marathon Oil	57½	[illegible]
Marine Midland	16⅞	17⅞
Martin Marietta	62	61⅞
McDonnell	45½	45⅞
Mead	31½	31⅞
Merck	88⅞	85⅞
Minnesota Mng	64⅞	64⅞
Mobil Oil	67⅞	64½
Monsanto	78⅞	77
Morgan J. P	51⅞	51⅞
Motorola	69⅞	68⅞
NCR Corp	62⅞	62⅞
NL Industries	66	63⅞
Nabisco	32	31⅞
Nat Distillers	29⅞	29
Nat Steel	29⅞	30
Norfolk West	45	44⅞
NW Bancorp	29⅞	29⅞
Norton Simon	16⅞	17⅞
Occidental Pet	31⅞	30
Ogden	34⅞	33⅞
Olin Corp	23⅞	24
Owens-Illinois	30⅞	30⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅞	21
Pan Am	4⅞	4⅞
Penney J. C.	29½	29½
Pennzoil	42⅞	40⅞
Pepsico	31½	33⅞
Pfizer	52⅞	53
Phelps Dodge	42⅞	44
Philip Morris	51	51
Phillips Petrol	49⅞	47⅞
Polaroid	30	29⅞
PPG Ind	51½	51⅞
Proctor Gamble	71⅞	71⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	19½	19½

	Mar 23	Mar 20
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revlon Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



US commodities

SILVER prices plunged in response to reaffirmation by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman, Federal Reserve, that the Hunt brothers of Dallas must sell their silver holdings as part of their loan agreement with a group of banks. Spot silver closed at $12.95 an ounce, down 52 cents on the day, and comex silver futures finished down the 50c limit. Floor brokers reported a flurry of liquidation orders and general selling after Mr Volcker's statement, made in response to a query from Representative Benjamin Rosenthal. Analysts said the news had a tremendous shock value on the market. March, 1,290.00-1,297.00c; April, 1,302.00c; May, 1,317.00c; July, 1,347.50c; Sept, 1,378.00c; Dec, 1,423.50c; Jan, 1,440.00c; March, 1,470.30; May, 1,501.00c; July, 1,531.50c; Sept, 1,562.00c; Dec, 1,608.00c.

GOLD futures dropped $15 to $527-$527 an ounce.—CHICAGO IMM.—June, $621.00; July, $631.10 nominal; Sept, $650.00; Oct, $648.00 nominal; Dec, $640.00; March, $668.10; April, $681.50 nominal; June, $696.40 nominal; July, $702.50 nominal. NY COMEX.—March, $525.00; April, $525.00-$528.00; May, $532.50; June, $535.00-$538.50; Aug, $550.00; Oct, $561.50; Dec, $566.00-$570.00; Feb, $582.50; April, $596.60; June, $608.50; Aug, $620.10; Oct, $631.90; Dec, $643.30.

COPPER ended about a cent and a half lower across the board. May settled at 85.50 cents, off 1.50 cents while other months finished 1.45 to 1.50 cents lower. March, 84.10c; April, 84.40c; May, 85.50-85.60c; July, 87.50-87.60c; Sept, 89.80c; Dec, 93.00c; Jan, 93.95c; March, 95.95c; May, 98.00c; July, 100.10c; Sept, 102.20c; Dec, 105.55c; Jan, 106.50c.

SUGAR futures closed 0.20 to 0.10 cent lower.—May, 22.70-22.80c; July, 22.70-22.75c; Sept, 22.00c; Oct, 21.75-21.80c; Jan, 20.50c bid; March, 20.40-20.45c; May, 20.50 bid-20.45c asked; July, 20.55c asked.

COTTON futures were: May, 87.80-87.90c; July, 88.70-88.80c; Oct, 85.85c; Dec, 82.85-83.00c; March, 85.50 bid-85.60c asked; May, 84.00 bid-84.25c asked; July, 84.50 bid-85.00c asked.

COFFEE futures were: May, 128.25-128.50c; July, 128.15-128.20c; Sept, 128.70c; Dec, 126.40c; March, 125.40c; May, 125.00c; July, 125.50c.

COCOA futures ended a lacklustre session lower with prices settling $17 to $24 easier. Spot May finished at $2,045, down $20. May, $2,045-2,010; July, 2,103-2,085; Sept, $2,140-2,115; Dec, $2,205-2,180; March, $2,245-2,245.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures closed on the high side of a 31½ cent range, up 20 to 24½ cents a bushel in revived trade. Oil closed up 0.50c to 0.65c a lb on the high side of a wide 1.25c range. Meal ended $4.30 to $6.30 a ton higher. SOYABEANS. May, 788½-777c; July, 811-780c; Aug, 818-788c; Sept, 825½-795½c; Nov, 841-810c; Jan, 858½-828c; March, 87[illegible]; May, 892-879½c. SOYABEAN OIL. May, 25.15-25.17c; July, [illegible]; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Oct, [illegible]; Dec, 27.30-27.25c; Jan, 27.40 bid; March, 28.05 bid-28.10 asked; May, 28.35 bid-28.60c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. May, $221.50; July, $228.30; Aug, $231.00; Sept, $233.10; Oct, $230.50 bid; Dec, $236.[illegible] asked; Jan, $247.50; March, $243.00 bid, asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat closed near the middle of a [illegible] range, up 8½ to 11 cents a bushel. Corn futures ended with [illegible] up 5 to 8 cents a bushel. [illegible]. July, [illegible]. Dec, [illegible]. OATS. May, [illegible]; July, 216½-216c; Sept, 215[illegible]; Dec, 221[illegible]; March, 2[illegible]. CORN. May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; March, 390½-381c; May, 388½c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.2625 (2.2475); three months, 2.2545 (2.2550); Canadian dollar, 1.1836 (1.1801).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 431.96.

The futures index was 455.48.

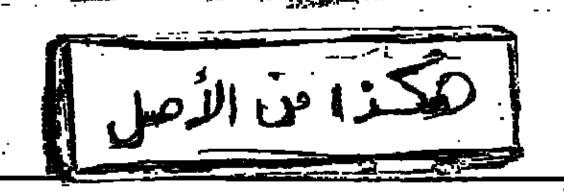
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,004.23 (992.80); transportation, 424.70 (418.50); utilities, [illegible]; 65 stock, [illegible]. New York Stock Exchange index, [illegible]; industrials, 91.25 (90.89); transportation, [illegible]; utilities, 38.07; financial, 75.77 (75.41).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980-81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
62.1	47.1	American Growth	58.5	62.9	2.20
46.5	34.1	Capital	46.5	50.3	4.07
57.4	44.0	General	55.7	60.2	5.10
114.6	100.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	106.8	112.4	11.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England 77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815			
164.9	144.6	Invest * (34)	192.2		5.76
112.3	101.2	Fixed Int * (34)	105.4		12.59
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund. 15 Moorgate, London EC2 01-638 4121			
122.1	108.2	Income (34)	118.3		11.73
206.1	161.6	Do Accum (34)	206.1		11.73
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
[illegible]	38.3	Scotbits	49.6	53.3	4.32
[illegible]	69.4	Scotshares	63.6	69.8	4.55
[illegible]	47.0	Scotyields	52.7	56.6	5.47
		Schroder Unit Trust Manager Ltd.			
[illegible]	50.0	American	48.7	52.3	2.00
[illegible]	50.0	Do Accum	48.7	52.3	2.00
[illegible]	122.7	Capital (2)	168.9	179.3	2.07
96.0	100.0	Money Pen	96.0	101.2	..
97.4	100.0	High Yld Pen	97.4	102.6	..
121.9	94.7	AMEV/Fram Am	120.9	127.8	..
116.3	95.9	Do Income	116.3	122.6	..
135.3	96.7	Do Intl Gr'th	135.5	143.6	..
122.1	100.5	Do Capital	122.1	128.7	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co. Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
		Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
245.4	226.1	Prop Modules	230.3	242.4	..
245.5	269.4	Do Growth (3)	274.4	289.5	..
134.0	116.2	Do Series 2	126.6	135.3	..
150.2	132.2	Kempt Managed	143.7	151.3	..
287.6	257.7	Managed Fnd	268.2	282.3	..
125.7	103.7	Do Series 2	107.6	113.3	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
36.10	28.90	Equity	£ 35.24	36.33	
24.00	20.30	Fixed Int	£ 23.64	24.15	
42.43	35.60	Property	£ 42.43	43.74	
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. Tunbridge Wells, Kent 0892 22271			
300.7	284.3	Prop (1st Issue)		300.7	
96.7	100.0	Prop (2nd Issue)	96.6	101.6	
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA 01-499 4923			
199.7	167.4	Managed Fund	190.2	200.6	
[illegible]	250.4	Do Equity	[illegible]	346.3	
193.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	
206.3	175.2	Do Property	206.3	217.1	
145.6	129.1	Do Cash	139.5	146.8	
127.0	94.8	Do Int	127.0	133.7	
		Vanbrugh Pensions Limited			

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]



Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts go into reverse

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 16. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	6.8	24.2	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£24	..	153	6.4	8.8
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	223	-5	10.1	4.5	10.5
185	93	Milford Docks	136	+8	9.8	7.2	..
175	89	Nesco Inv	175	..	10.0	5.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.4	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£12
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	181+3
Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1)	117
Do 5% Deb 1986 (£100)	£69½
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)	95
Exchequer 12½% 1990 (£95)	£15½-½
Exchequer 12¼% 'B' 1999 (†)	£23¼-¼
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£37⅞
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†)	£10½
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	95
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	38
Portals 8½% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£122¼
Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£13½
TR Energy 25p Ord (£1)	99-1
Treasury 12% 1986 (†h)	£51¼-½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Barker Dobson (A7/2p)	May 29	3 prem-½
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	[illegible]	255 prem
IMI (48‡)		8½ prem

Issue price in parentheses. ● Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £15 paid.



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For advertising details ring 01-278 9161

Legal Appointments

PERSONAL also on pages 8 and 24

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GENUINE GYPSY CARAVAN vie[w] W. Sussex. £500.—01-552 562[...]

(continued on page 24)



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE

oan Greenwood as the Duchess of Dorset, a dog breeder, in the new Bognor serial, Let Sleeping Dogs Die (ITV 7.30 pm)

With next Sunday's London marathon in mind ITV show Running (10.30 pm), an excellent documentary about John Ridgeway's and his wife Marie Christine's preparations for and participation in last October's New York marathon. Having worked trans-Atlantic rowing and round-the-world sailing out of his system John Ridgeway now owns and runs an adventure school for businessmen in a remote corner of the Scottish Highlands. He is fit but he had never run more than fifteen miles when he first became interested in this event. His friend, Chris Brasher, comes to help with the training and over an emptying bottle of malt whisky recalls that when he finished the New York marathon he was more elated than when he won his Olympic title. In New York for the race we discover that Ridgeway has back trouble but even with this heaven-sent excuse for quitting he decides he must compete. The race itself is beautifully filmed and the soundtrack that accompanies it is superb. Do John and Marie Christine, along with the other 16,000 entrants of all shapes and sizes, complete the course? You will not find out until the end, but that is one of the delights of the film.

If the sight of 16,000 masochists thudding over 26 miles of New York streets does not appeal to you perhaps the world of a modern-day, successful architect will. For at the same time as Running is the Omnibus profile of Norman Foster (BBC 1 10.30). Written and produced by John Read it is a sprightly portrait of a man who was the pioneer, in Britain, of the high technology type of architecture typified by his black glass design for the Ipswich head office of an insurance group. Another of his buildings reflects, to my untrained eye, his love of air transport. It is the hangar-like Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia. In contrast is the beautiful and impressive new headquarters, in Hongkong, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. As his plans were only approved last month only models are available but the design — cages suspended in space — are original and elegant. The programme is an interesting insight into the mind and work ethic of a very talented professional.

Earlier today Derek Robinson investigates the Sport of Kings in The Fastest Town on Four Legs (Radio 4 4.15 pm), The town in question is Newmarket, the headquarters of the racing world. With the first day of the Flat only two days away Mr Robinson talks to jockeys and trainers to find out the chances of buying a winning racehorse. Is it luck or does big money really buy the best?

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Membranes; 7.05 Crystals; 7.30 Origins. Closedown at 7.50.

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: News in French; 9.35 The Bible and Archaeology; 9.57 Story: The Monkey and the Moon; 10.16 Look and Read; 10.38 English Language; 11.00 An Asian Wedding; 11.17 Television Club; 11.38 Anna Raeburn discusses Antony and Cleopatra; 12.05 pm A look at the general drug scene. Closedown at 12.25.

12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Gardening expert Peter Seabrook reports from Ireland on the peat industry. In addition there is the weekly feature Family Matters.

1.45 Pigeon Street. A Cold Day with the voices of George Layton and John Telfer.

2.00 You and Me.

2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Leisure in Germany; 2.40 Plant Foods. Closedown at 3.00.

3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial. **3.55 Play School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). **4.20 *Winsome Witch.*** Cartoon entitled *School Teacher Winnie (r).*

4.25 Jackanory. John Grant reads The Juniper Cousins (r). **4.40 Isla and the Farm on the Hill.** The last in a series of programmes in which Isla St Clair looks at life on a Welsh hill farm during the different seasons. This afternoon — Winter. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** World news for young people presented in a responsible fashion. **5.10 Children of Fire Mountain.** Part four of a thirteen episode serial about life in New Zealand at the turn of the century.

5.40 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55 Regional news magazines followed at 6.20 by Nationwide.

6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Two cartoons with Tom and Jerry followed by two more featuring Foghorn Leghorn. **7.15 Taxi.** Comedy series, very popular in America, about a cab company and its passengers and drivers.

7.40 Seapower. Admiral of the Fleet, the Lord Hill-Norton looks at the role of the submarine in peacetime and at war.

8.10 When the Boat Comes In. Although living in London, Jack Ford buys some apparently useless land in Gallowshield following a tip-off from the local MP.

9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 Play: Before Water Lilies by *Robert Marshall.* The play is set in *the Museum of Modern Art,* New York, where, for various reasons, a number of people have come to look at the painting *Water Lilies* by Claude Monet.

10.30 Omnibus. Norman Foster: Watch this Space. A look at the life-style and work of one of Britain's foremost architects (see Personal Choice).

11.25 Platform One. Bob Wellings talks to someone who has first-hand knowledge of how the current recession is affecting people.

11.55 News Headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 11.38 am-12.03 pm Dechrau Siard. 3.20-3.55 Snooker. 5.10-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw. 7.10-7.40 Pobol Y Cwm. 11.25-11.55 Snooker. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 10.30 am-10.58 For Schools. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.45-7.15 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. 10.30-11.20 Current Account. 11.20-12.05 am Omnibus: Punch and Judy. 12.05 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.45-7.15 Make Mine Country. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 6.45-7.15 East — Focus: I Couldn't Live Without Children . . London and South East — Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands — Look! Hear! North — Hometown: Hathersage. North East — Looks Natural. North West — Towards Tomorrow. South — The Getaways. South West — The Attic Archives. West — Day Out. Cirencester. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frank Lloyd Wright. 7.05 Is it Significant? 7.30 Riccio's Bronzes. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School. The presenters are Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant, and the story is Phyllis Pearce's Mrs Toppledopple's New Spring Hat.

11.25 Speak for Yourself. Your rights explained when you are arrested (shown last Friday). Closedown at 11.50.

2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. The last in a series of ten programmes explaining the origins of the Arab/Israeli conflict (r). **3.00 Propaganda with Facts*** Number five of five films about the cinema and public opinion in the 1940s (r). **3.30 A Child's Place.** Kids and the Welfare State is the title of this the last in a series examining the rights of children (r). Closedown at 3.55.

4.50 Open University: Telecommunication Networks. 5.15 *Potsdam 2:* The Confrontation. 5.40 Personal Identity. 6.05 Comparing Cultures. 6.30 Drifting Continents.

6.55 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.05 Film: Shane **(1953)** *starring* Alan Ladd, Jean Arthur and Jack Palance. This is the last and possibly the best in the short season of classic Holywood westerns and it casts the diminutive Ladd as a reluctant gunman with a past he wants to forget drawn into a dispute between homesteaders and cattlemen of Wyoming in the 1890s.

9.00 Pot Black 81. The Penultimate match of the series and a sweetener for next week's final. This evening the beaten semi-finalists, Ray Reardon and Eddie Charlton play-off for third place.

9.50 One Man and his Dog. In the fourth heat of this year's competition three Irish shepherds compete for the honour of representing their country in the final. From the beautiful countryside of Cilycwm in Mid-Wales we see Tim Flood with his dog Flash, David Brady with Meg and Jim McConnell with Dot. The programme is introduced by Phil Drabble with assistance from Eric Halsall.

10.30 Newsnight. The stories behind the news that made today's headlines plus the latest news world-wide and sports results.

11.15 Bartok Centenary. The second in a series of six programmes about the life of the Hungarian composer as seen through his six string quartets. Tonight Yehudi Menuhin introduces the String Quartet No 2 which Bartok wrote in 1917 and it is played by the Tokyo String Quartet. The programme ends at 11.55.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: The Theatre of Puppets. 9.47 The customs and rituals of the Hindu religion. 10.04 Books that give information about life in other countries. 10.26 Exploring the Tyne Valley with Bill Grundy. 10.48 A study of Thermometric Titrations. 11.05 Elementary Maths. 11.22 Growth and development in adolescence. 11.39 Leisure and life in young family life.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay: The first of a new series for young viewers featuring the Cockle twins. **12.10 pm Pipkins:** Puppets with a purpose. **12.30 The Sullivans:** Life with an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News: Read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News:** with Robin Houston. **1.30 Crown Court:** Continuing the case of a Special Constable accused of causing grievious bodily harm to a protest marcher. **2.00 After Noon Plus:** Magazine programme presented by Judith Chalmers. This afternoon she introduces the three winners of Betty Foster's Dressmaking competition.

2.45 The Mallens: Part four of the drama serial set in 19th-century Northumberland (r). **3.45 Barney Miller:** One of Police Captain Miller's men claims he is late for work because he has been chasing a UFO during the night.

4.15 Dr Snuggles: Peter Ustinov is one of the voices in this cartoon adventure about an old inventor.

4.20 Take a Chance: More tales from the theatrical boarding house grandly named The Rose Marie Hotel. **4.45 Ace Reports:** Live news and views for pre-teenagers presented by Sharron Davies, Bob Goody, Brian Jacks and Wayne Laryea. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm:** Tom Merrick's claim to have learnt his lesson does not fool Annie Sugden.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee this evening has information about the refuges for battered women run by the National Women's Aid Federation.

6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Looks Familiar: Dennis Norden with guests looks back at the stars and their acts of the Thirties and Forties. **7.30 Bognor:** Fresh from his success at nailing the killer of a gossip columnist and others our reluctant sleuth is sent to investigate the underhand goings-on in the show-dog business. His first corpse this week is a poodle.

8.00 Robin's Nest: Comedy series about the owners and staff of a bistro.

8.30 Play: Only a Game: The story of the dramas and struggles of an unfashionable Second Division soccer team trying to win promotion to the First. The play is based on the diaries of Eamonn Dunphy who used to play for Millwall and Eire.

10.00 News.

10.30 Running: How the athletic John Ridgeway and his wife trained for and took part in last October's New York marathon (see Personal Choice).

11.30 Paris: Police Captain Paris is investigating a series of robberies and murders of taxi drivers. The clues lead him to an unsolved murder of a policeman and to a man in a death cell convicted of a murder he may not have committed.

12.25 am Close: with Sir Geoffrey Jackson reading a poem by the Spanish poet Lorca.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 'Buying a Second-hand Car'.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: 'The Dead Image', by John P. Rooney.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 The House of Mirth, by Edith Wharton (part 1)†
4.00 Science through the Looking Glass (1) Pure Technology
4.15 The Fastest Town on Four Legs: Newmarket.
4.45 Story: 'The Householder' (7).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain (6) South of England†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers!
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Broken Down by Sex and Age: social statistics.
8.35 Love's Old Sweet Song.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.30 Cliche comedy†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Anna of the Five Towns' (7).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23am Weather.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: Deutsch für die Oberstufe (9); Music Interlude; Voix de France (9); Music Interlude; News; Music Interlude; Playtime.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Lets Move! (3); Music Interlude; Introducing Science.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools: History — Long Ago; Secondary Science; Stories and Rhymes.
11.00 Study on 4: Euromagazine (1).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Democracy and Oligarchy in Athens; Fundamentals of Statistical Inference.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Verdi, Franz Doppler, Chopin, Berlioz. Henri Rabaud Haydn, Vaughan Williams, trad., Elgar.†
8.00-8.05 News.
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Bartok.†
10.00 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Haydn Delibes, Fauré, Saint-saens.†
11.15 Recital: Peter Philips, Johann Rosenmuller, Heinrich Biber, Johann Schmelzer, Johann Pachelbel, Georg Muffat.†
12.10 pm Cecile Ousset (piano) part 1: Chopin, Liszt.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Recital, part 2: Debussy, Saint-Saëns.†
2.10 Concert: Petrassi and Dvorak.†
3.10 Recital: Brahms's Magelone Songs.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Record: Shostakovich's Symphony No.9.†
7.30 Opera: Don Giovanni, by Mozart. Act 1.†
9.05 The Art of Edward Hopper.
9.25 Don Giovanni, Act 2.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 The Radiant Future, reading from Zinoviev's novel.

VHF only
5.55-6.55 am Open University: Influences on Debussy's Style; Politics of Caricature.
11.15-12.55 am Open University: Matrix Methods; Algorithmic Approach to Computing; Patterns of Inequality; Decision-making in Britain; Marine Geophysics in the Famous Area.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 The Leading Ladies: Elsie Randolph.† 9.00 The Songwriters.† 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Funny You Should Ask. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.†

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT) —
6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 The English Miniature 10.00 Discovery 10.30 John Peel 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland This Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Famous Opera Houses 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 With Great Pleasure 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Baker's half-Dozen 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Scotland This Week 5.15 My Word! 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Brain of Britain 1981 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Four Hands in Harmony 2.30 With Great Pleasure 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Traveller's Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Touch of Fashion. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-12.00 Jazz.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-11.33 News.

Anglia
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Out of Town. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Life Begins at Forty. 11.30 Musical Special 12.30 am Pilgrim Ways.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.10 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Bullin's Dart's Final.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz. 12.30 am Weather followed by Davidson File.

Granada
As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 *After all that, this.* 11.40-12.40 am New Avengers

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 That's Hollywood. 6.00 Northern Life. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News 10.32 Running 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.00-12.05 am Blokes, Battles and Beliefs

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthday 12.30-1.10 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.31 News 10.34 Running 11.30-11.35 Faith for Life

HTV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.10 George Hamilton IV 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 5.15 Hollywood Canine Canteen 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West 6.30 Definition. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.28-10.30 News 11.30-12.00 Police Surgeon
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.47 am-10.02 Interlude 10.48-11.03 Believe it or not 12.00-12.05 pm Pili à Pili 12.05-12.10 Calimero 4.15-4.45 Gwesty Gwirion 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.30-11.15 Heddiw a Ddilyn Ddoe 11.15-11.45 World in Action

Channel
As Thames except 12.00 Closedown 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 6.00-6.35 Channel Report 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.28 News 10.34 Running 11.30 Closedown

Grampian
As Thames except Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing 12.30 pm-1.00 Simply Sewing 1.20 News 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 6.00-6.35 North Tonight 7.00-7.30 Welcome to the Ceilidh 11.30 Quincy 12.25 am-12.30 News

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

Most credit cards accepted for phone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan area.

OPERA & BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' Gardencharge cc 836 6903. 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't. & Sat. at 7.30. Daphnis & Chloe, My Brother, My Sisters, Facade Tomor. & Thurs. at 7.30 ...
THE ROYAL OPERA
Fri. at 7.30 Macbeth. Mon. at 8.00 Covent Garden Celebrity Concert: Carlo Bergonzi.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 until April 4.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Sat. Mar. 28 at 2.30. April 4 at 4.00. Last two Perfs., Coppelia. Ton't: Hall ... Cauwenbergh, Wells. From Thurs: Giselle.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. ... 01-837 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Until Sat. SINGERS COMPANY presents Offenbach operettas. Evs. 7.30. Tonight & Fri. La Perichole. Tomor., Thur. & Sat. Orpheus in the Underworld. Tks. £1 to £6 March 31 to April 11. SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA. Tickets from £2.50-£12 still available for ... 3 performances of "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (in English), 1 April 6 pm & 4 April 1.30 pm at Bristol Hippodrome (0272) 299444; 7 April 6 pm at Southampton Gaumont (0703) 29772 3. Opera Mobile—£15 ... on return ... travelling from Victoria on 7 April. Phone 01-461 2222 for leaflet.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight: 8 LPO Sir Georg Solti, London Philharmonic Choir, soloists. Mozart: Violin Concerto in G, K216 (Anne-Sophie Mutter), Mass in C min. K427.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON
... MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS in
MY FAIR LADY
"MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out.
Anna Neagle returns from holiday on March 31.
Now booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY, DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 ... 9 a.m. all major cards. No fees. GROUP Bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.50.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 379 6061, 836 3962. Evgs 8. Thurs mat 3.00 Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS A KNOCKOUT" S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980
MARVELLOUS MUSICAL
Sunday Times.
PAL JOEY
"TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" F.T. RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT D. Mail. GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph.

APOLLO. CC 01-437 2663 ... LANGTON, BEN CROSS
GETTING MY ACT TOGETHER AND TAKING IT ON THE ROAD
OPENING MARCH 31 at 7.0
... prevs. March 26, 27 31 ... 28th at 6.0 & 8.45. 30th at ...

ALDWYCH 'S' 836 6406 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info. 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't. 7.30, Tomor. 2.00 & 7.30.
PASSION PLAY
by Peter Nichols.
"Sheer magic" F. Times "Superlative acting" S. Tel. "The laughter came thick and fast . . . an exciting start to the theatrical year" S. Times With: Eileen Atkins, Louise Jameson, Priscilla Morgan, Anton Rodgers, Billie Whitelaw and Benjamin Whitrow. Perf. runs approx. 2¾ hours. Prestel booking 20203. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ARTS 836 2132 Mons to Sats 8 p.m. £4, £3, £2. "Even if you're not au fait with G & S you'll soon be lapping up
TWISTED CUES
"I must recommend this good wholesome entertainment" Capital Radio. "A comic tour de force" D. Tel. "Show bursting with health & strength" The Times. "Whole thing is good fun" F.T. Season must end April 11.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts): Closed this week for maintenance. Previews from Thurs 2 April at 7.30 DON JUAN by Moliere trans. by John Fowles.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Limited season until 23 May only. Evenings 7.15. Mat. Thurs. 2.00 (note early start). The National Theatre smash-hit production (from The Cottesloe) of
ARTHUR MILLER'S
THE CRUCIBLE
Directed by Bill Bryden
"Thrilling production of a magnificent play" F. Times.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Evgs. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45.
Martin Connor, David Delve Peter Reeves
deliver the songs and words of
TOM LEHRER
with huge polish and glee in
TOMFOOLERY
a satiric musical revue
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY", Sunday Times. "OUTRAGEOUS", Guardian.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS
"A SUCCESS ? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL" Sun "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED" BBC. "WILL RUN 150 YEARS" BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur., 8.0. Fri. Sat. 5.30 8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243 Red. Price Prevs. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0 Saturday 5.30 & 8.30. OPENING APRIL 2 AT 7.0
FRANCIS MATTHEWS
GEORGE SEWELL
and LYNETTE DAVIES in
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565/836 9837/839 4682 Group Bookings 836 3962, 379 6061 Evgs. 8.00. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.50.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
ACTRESS OF THE YEAR
Swet awards 80
BEST ACTRESS
New Standard Drama Awards 80
BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
1980 DRAMA AWARDS
in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY
Drama Awards 1980
"THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph
"VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" S. Times

GLOBE S cc 437 1592, 439 6770. SEASON ENDS MAY 16 Standing Room Tonight £1.50 & £2
ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE
Evenings 8.0. Sats 6 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evenings at 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30. CONSTANCE CUMMINGS "Bewitching" Times. ANGELA THORNE "Magnetic performance" Gdn. in THE GOLDEN AGE. A new play by A. R. Gurney. "Considerable wit and finesse" S. Tel. "Graceful" Obs. "Enjoyable play . . . a pleasing evening" S. Exp.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301.
MIKE LEIGH'S
GOOSE-PIMPLES
"A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" S. Tms. "A VICIOUS COMEDY THAT IS FUNNY EVEN WHEN IT HURTS" Std. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sat. 4.30 & 8.

HAYMARKET Theatre Royal. CC 01-930 9832. Last weeks, season must end April 18. Book now. Evgs at 8.0. MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragi-comic Actress in full bloom". Financial Times. In
VIRGINIA
"Beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience." D. Telegraph. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia & Leonard Woolf, directed by Robin Phillips. Late-comers may not be admitted.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr. 7. Show 8. UP IN THE 80's by Neville Phillips & Robb Stewart.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves. 7.30, Sats. 4.30 & 8.15: Joe Orton's ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE. With David Blake, Kelly, Glyn Grimstead, Dave King, Barbara Windsor. Dir: Kenneth Williams. LYRIC STUDIO: Must end Sat: Eves. 8. Hull Truck presents: THE COCKROACH TRILOGY by Alan Williams. Dir: Mike Bradwell. Ton't: The Return of the Cockroach.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. Eves. 8.0 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30. 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News.
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage): Closed this week for maintenance. Mon. 30 March, 7.45: THE ELEPHANT MAN by Bernard Pomerance.

MAYFAIR THEATRE (near Green Pk. Undgd.) 629 3036. Gp. Sales 379 6061. Opens Tues., 31 March at 7 p.m. Evgs. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 5.15 & 8.15. Mats. Wed 2.30 THE FLYING KARAMAZOV BROTHERS Juggling and Cheap Theatrics.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also Standby 45 mins before start. NOTE NEW STARTING TIMES: OLIVIER & COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880. NT also at COMEDY THEATRE.

NEW LONDON THEATRE c.c. Drury Lane. London. W.C.2. 01-405 0072. Opens April 30. Previews from April 22.
CATS
A MUSICAL by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER BASED ON OLD POSSUM'S BOOK OF PRACTICAL CATS BY T. S. ELIOT.
CATS
Additional Box Office (at Normal Theatre Prices). The Ticket Centre (by Wyndham Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London. W.C.2. 01-240 2150. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN! For Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061.

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S'. From 31 Mar-11 Apr: The Centaur Company of Montreal in Fennario's BALCONVILLE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't. 7.15 Last Perf. THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN (not suitable for children) a new play by Howard Brenton. Today 11.00 am and 2.00 pm HIAWATHA a spectacular Children's show for 6 to 12 yr olds (adults £3, 16 yr old & under £1.50). Tomor. 7.15 THE LIFE OF GALILEO.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834
"OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail.
Rodgers & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Group sales box office 379 6061. FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS April 14-19. 8 days only, including Good Fri. & Easter Sunday. Tues. 7.30, Wed., Thurs., Fri., 8.00. Sat. 6.15 & 9.0 Sun. 5.0 & 8.30.
ELLA FITZGERALD
OSCAR PETERSON
Opens April 28th—3 weeks only. THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP"
LIBERACE
with supporting company. Box office now open. Credit cards accepted.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
OPENING JUNE 11
Reduced price previews from May 29.
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Gigantic Broadway Musical
BARNUM
ADVANCE SALES OPEN NOW! Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant credit card reservations.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611
THAT'S SHOWBIZ!
"Variety is back in the West End" D. Mail. "Terrific" F. Times. "Show-Stopping" Times. "That's Magic" S. Tel. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50. Wed. to Sat. TWICE NIGHTLY, 6.00 & 8.30 DUE TO PUBLIC DEMAND EXTRA PERF SUNDAYS AT 7.30.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs. 836 3962/379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.40 (perf. length 2hr. 10min.). Stalls from £2.90.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL at 3.0.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564. ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE COMPANY. THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with Helen Mirren, Mike Gwilym, Julian Curry, Peter Postlethwaite and Bob Hoskins. Reduced Price Prev. March 31 at 8. Opens April 1 at 7. Sub Evgs 8. Fri & Sat Mat 4.30. Until May 9. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? a farce with Brian Cox, Dilys Hamlett, John Phillips & Derek Griffiths, Susan Littler. 13 May-6 June, WAITING FOR GODOT with Max Wall and Trevor Peacock. June 9-27. THE MISANTHROPE with Tom Courtenay. 1 July-1 August. Season Ticket available.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. Chekhov's THE SEAGULL, a new version by THOMAS KILROY. Prevs from April 2 at 8. Opens April 8 at 7.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 839 7516, 839 4682, 839 4855 10.30-6.0, Sat. 9.30-4.30. Group Bookings Only. 01-839 3092.
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Upper Circle £3.50, £2.50, O.A.P.'s £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.30.

ST. MARTIN'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061. Mons.-Sats. 8 p.m.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. Info. (0789) 69191. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Booking now open for 1981 season starting 6 April. HAMLET 6-11 Apr., 7.30. "Striking" D. Tel. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, 15-18 Apr., 7.30.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626. Eves. 8 p.m. ends Sat.: Monstrous Regiment presents the London Premiere of "MOURNING PICTURES" by Honor Moore.

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988 Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
LILLIAN SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
"The best of Noel Cowards' plays" F. Times. "Donald Sinden—hugely funny" D. Tel. "Wicked and witty" D. Mail. "A total success" F. T. "A wonderful production of a genuinely hilarious play" LBC. "Terrific" S. Times. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735-6, 01-834 1317. Evgs 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't, Tomor. Thurs, 7.30 NAKED ROBOTS by Jonathan Gems "First rate cast" Gdn. "A very funny play" New Std. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER S CC 01-834 0283 Matinees only. Monday-Friday 2.15. Sats. 3.0 until Saturday.
THE NAMESAKE
A NEW PLAY ABOUT KING ALFRED AND THE VIKINGS.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly, Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S, S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.00, Sat 6 & 8.45.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Eves 7.30. Ton't, Fri PYGMALION. Wed, Thu *Last Perfs!* RICHARD II "politically pertinent as ever" Times. Sat ROSENCRANTZ.

TALK OF THE TOWN, 01-734 5051. Air conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00. Dining & Dancing LAST WEEK OF
RITA MORENO AND COMPANY
preceded at 9.30 by Super Revue "BUBBLY"
DANCING UNTIL 1 a.m.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1, 437 2981. 6th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun) 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2, 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.30 (not Sun) 4.50, 8.00.

ACADEMY 3, 437 8819. Ira Wohl's Academy Award winning film BEST BOY (U). Progs. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 daily.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town 485 2443 (opp Tube) ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X), 3.35, 4.40, 6.45, 9.00.

CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's Road. 352 5096. Isabelle Huppert in Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs 3.30, 6.30, 8.20. Last perf bookable.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). A John Cassavetes Film GLORIA (AA). Cont. progs. Dly 1.30 (not Sun) 3.45, 6.00, 8.20.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.00 (not Sun) 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. "I like this film intensely" Alexander Walker New Standard.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562) BEING THERE (AA), THE SECRET POLICEMAN'S BALL (AA). Cont. Progs. Wks. 2.45, 6.45.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for the last evening performance only. Advance box office open from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit card telephone bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Albert Finney, Martin Sheen LOOPHOLE (A). Mon-Sat: Sep. progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Sunday: 6.00, 8.30. STARTING APRIL 9 "TESS" (A). A Roman Polanski Film. *Nominated for 6 Oscars* including "Best Picture". ADVANCE BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN! Now RITZ, Leicester Square. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X). Sep. progs. daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. RAGING BULL (X). 1.45, 4.05, 6.25, 8.50. EAST OF EDEN (A) & REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE (X) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA, 837 8402/1177. Russ Sq Tube. BLOOD OF HUSSAIN (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. CROSS OF IRON (X) & DRIVER (A) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA, 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn Tube. THE GREAT SANTINI (A) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.05. Last 3 days. Starts Thursday THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUMS, PRIVATE VICES PUBLIC VIRTUES (X) & OEDIPUS REX (X) 11.00 pm. Lic'd bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Park. Tbs. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.50, 8.30.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE SPECIAL EDITION: CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. Mon-Sat 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Seats Bookable Last Eve. Prog. & W/Ends.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Exclusive presentation of "MY BRILLIANT CAREER" (U). (New Print.) Daily 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra Perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00. BAFTA Nominations: Judy Davis Best Actress for "My Brilliant Career".

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PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE, Leicester Square.
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SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 Robert de Niro. RAGING BULL (X). Film showing at 1.45, 4.10, 6.40, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 2 p.m. for phone bookings.

EXHIBITIONS

THE WARWICK ARTS TRUST, 33 Warwick Sq., St Georges Drive, SW1. 834 7856. Prescote in London 1981. Furniture, textiles, glass by British designers—craftsmen. March 17-April 10 daily 10-5 pm.

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BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD. Cambridge Heath Road, E.2. Chad Valley Board Games 1897-1935. Until 29 March. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Fridays. Adm. free.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W1. 437 1230. CHARLOTTE ARDIZZONE—Recent Paintings. Until 4 April.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum), George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FAUSTUS GALLERIES, 94 Jermyn St. S.W.1. 930 1864. FOUR CENTURIES OF PAINTING—An Exhibition of Small Master Pictures. Until 16 April. Also at 67 Jermyn St. Rembrandt Etchings on view Mon.-Sat. 10-5.30.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St. W1. 493 2488. Rafael MAHDAVI. New work.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. EDWARD HOPPER and WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Till March 29. Wkdays. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1.50. All day Mon. 75p.

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THEO WADDINGTON, 25 Cork St., London W1. 01-437 3534. RAOUL DUFY—Drawings and Watercolours—until 16th April.

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ALSO ON PAGES 8 AND 22

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,482

ACROSS

1 Starring " Sons of Leda " . . . (6).
4 . . . and " Daughters of Atlas " (8).
10 New way to get £1—cheat. That wouldn't be this (7).
11 Getting work outside, FA controller's in clover (7).
12 Move unsteadily round the vehicle, in a four-foot line (10).
13 Tedious-sounding beast the modern chauvinist (4).
15 Found in East Belgian province—love charm (7).
17 Law so asinine ? (7).
19 Taking in a short piece run back (7).
21 Berber is, in spirit, a fabulous creature (7).
23 Bit of a fag having to send back objections (4).
24 The main Euro-Asian division (7, 3).
27 Starting life on the North American trail (7).
28 I snore—I could be so compared to others (7).
29 Number of meteors essentially is about 500 (8).
30 Celebrated youth club leaders return to The Swan (6).

DOWN

1 Starring Mishe-Mokwa, slain by Mudjekeewis (5, 4).
2 Mother passed round hat for the holy man (7).
3 Any optical trouble ? (10).
5 Type of inscription (9).
6 eg " Two lips, indifferent red " in Olivia's inventory (4).
7 He's found the way to escape the rat-race (4-3).
8 Tell us, in a word, what system it belongs to (5).
9 So cold, the Jumblies' hands ? (4).
14 The likeness of certain triangles (10).
16 Being upset, farm driver Edward withdrew (9).
18 Horseman in the sky (9).
20 The Navy's fighting weight (7).
22 Ernest, faithful to Cynara in his (7).
23 A rise—for the nation's students ? (3-2).
25 Hunter in such top condition (4).
26 Apportion food, say (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,481

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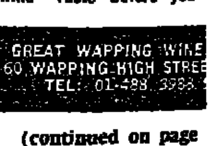
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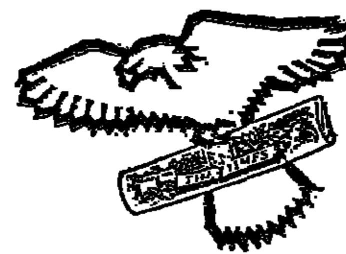
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